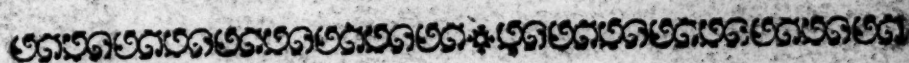


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A Full and Clear

VINDICATION

OF THE

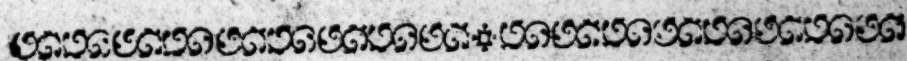
FULL ANSWER

TO A

LETTER

FROM A

BY-STANDER.



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A Full and Clear

# VINDICATION

OF THE

FULL ANSWER

TO A

LETTER from a BY-STANDER.

IN WHICH

All the *Cambridge Gentleman's* Cavils and Misrepresentations of that Book, in his LETTER to Mr. *Thomas Carte*, are exposed and refuted.

---

*By the* AUTHOR *of the* FULL ANSWER.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. ROBINSON at the *Golden Lion* in  
*Ludgate-street*, 1743.

VINDICATION

OF THE

FULL ANSWER

TO A

LETTER from a By-stander.

IN WHICH

All the Charges made by the By-stander  
are fully answered and exposed and the  
truth of the Author's assertions is proved.



By the Author of the Full Answer.

LONDON:

Printed by J. Johnson in the Strand.  
1793.



A Full and Clear  
**VINDICATION**  
OF THE  
FULL ANSWER  
TO THE  
**BY-STANDER, &c.**

**T**HE Author of the *Full Answer to the Letter from a By-stander, &c.* never saw that *Letter* till about *Easter* last, when it was put into his Hands by two Gentlemen, whom he chanced to visit, and who desired him to answer it. Casting his Eye upon it, he observed it to abound with Accompts and Calculations; and thereupon endeavour'd to excuse himself from the Undertaking. He alledged "the Aversion he had long contracted  
" against the way of writing Pamphlets; that he  
" had never wrote but one in his Life, which he was accidentally drawn into, and oblig'd to publish, for the Vindication of *K. Charles the First*;

“ that he was still more averſe to Accompts, and  
 “ never uſed to any thing of that kind ; that  
 “ he had no manner of Convenience for writing,  
 “ not a ſingle Paper or Book of his own to con-  
 “ ſult upon the Occaſion, and that no great City  
 “ in *Europe* was ſo ill provided with publick Li-  
 “ braries as this of *London* ; ſo that tho’ he might  
 “ eaſily recollect the Books which would ſerve him  
 “ for Materials and Proofs, he apprehended that  
 “ the procuring of what were neceſſary, would be  
 “ a Work of much Time and Difficulty.” They  
 replied, “ that the Anſwering of the *By-ſtander’s*  
 “ *Letter* did not ſo much require a Perſon verſed in  
 “ Accompts, as one acquainted with Facts ; upon  
 “ which all Calculations ought to be grounded,  
 “ and muſt fall to the Ground, when they appear  
 “ unſupported in that reſpect ; that for this Rea-  
 “ ſon they apply’d to a very proper Perſon to re-  
 “ fute the Pretences and Calumnies of a Pamphlet  
 “ which treated K. *Charles II.* in the vileſt man-  
 “ ner ; and the Author of the *Royal Father’s Vin-*  
 “ dication could not employ the little Leiſure he  
 “ had at that Time, more uſefully, than in doing  
 “ Juſtice to the *Son’s* Memory.” Theſe Reaſons  
 ſtriking in with the Indignation he felt, to ſee K.  
*Charles II.* ſo unjuſtly treated, and the Importunity  
 of two Friends to whom he could reſuſe nothing,  
 determined him to undertake the Affair.

Thus embarked, he ſought among his Acquain-  
 tance for ſuch Books as he wanted ; but finding in  
 that queſt all the Difficulties he had at firſt appre-  
 hended, he was forced to be content with ſuch of  
 them as he could procure. He conſider’d, that the  
 Journals of Parliament muſt certainly give the beſt  
 and moſt authentick Accounts of the Taxes laid  
 upon the Nation ; and knowing there was a Sett of  
 the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, during the  
 Reign of K. *Charles II.* lodged in the *Inner-Temple*  
 Library,

Library, he repaired thither at such Times as the Library uses to be open (which is for two or three Hours in a Morning) to peruse those Journals, and take thence such Extracts as might enable him to give an historical Account of the Taxes and the Proceedings of Parliament in that Prince's Reign. These, with his own Observations on the *History of England*, were his chief Materials; and it was in these Circumstances, and under these and other Difficulties the *Full Answer to the Letter from a By-stander* was written.

Let a Man be used to never so much Exactness, let his Attention be never so closely employed, it is still very possible that he may, in such a Case, fall into some Mistake of Inadvertence (for the Author of the *Full Answer* is incapable of a wilful Error) and may reasonably hope for the Indulgence of the World in interpreting it with Candour; but he hopes there will appear but few Occasions for the Exercise of such Indulgence. The only one that he discovered, was in relation to No. I. of the Appendix, which gives the Particulars of the Charges of the *Dutch Expedition* in 1688; and this, as soon as he had Means of seeing the original Journal of the House of Commons, he took Care, by a publick Advertisement, to correct. When he drew up that Advertisement, and gave it to his Printer, Mr. *Straban*, to get published in the *Daily Advertiser*, or some other Paper, he had no Notion of any Attack upon his Book; but (as Mr. *Straban* tells him) it lay several Days in the Hands of the Printer of the *Daily Advertiser* without being published, by reason of a Multitude of other Advertisements that had been sent to him, (a thing not uncommon at that Time of the Year,) and Mr. *Straban* was forced at last to take it away from thence, and publish it in another Paper; so that

it did not appear in Print till the *Saturday* following.

Whilst this was doing, and when the Author of the *Full Answer* least expected a Reply, comes out in one of the Publick Papers, on *Dec. 1, 1742*, an Advertisement of the speedy Publication of *A Letter to the Reverend Mr. Thomas Carte, (as) Author of the Full Answer to the Letter from a By-stander. By a Gentleman of Cambridge.* This Advertisement was distinguished at first with one, and soon after with two, Motto's; the first of which seems calculated to give an Account of the *Cambridge Gentleman's* Principles, his *Je maintiendray* being perhaps taken from one of the Political Aphorisms of the famous Vicar of *Bray*, *This is Law, I will maintain, &c.* and his *Hic niger est* serving possibly, either to give a Character of his Mind, or to describe his Complexion, of which last I do not pretend to judge, being an utter Stranger to his Person.

After the World had been for two Months together, (near as long as was employ'd in writing, printing and publishing the *Full Answer*) with the Repetition of this Advertisement, and had in a manner given over expecting what it had so often promised with no Effect, the *Letter* itself at last made its publick Appearance on the Eve of the Anniversary of *K. Charles the First's* Martyrdom. It had not been ushered in to the World with more Pomp, than it was immediately spread about with Ostentation: Presents were made of it to some Dissenting Teachers, and to Gentlemen, whom the Writer had the Honour to know, and who were soon called upon by his Friends to deliver their Opinion of it, in hopes of extorting from the good Breeding and Civility of a Gentleman some favourable Character of the *Letter*, or some Expression that might flatter the Writer's high Opinion of his own Performance.

But

But there is something still more extraordinary in what soon followed the Publishing of that *Letter*; I mean the Advertisement which appeared in the publick Papers in these Words: *Speedily will be published, A Full Answer to a most scandalous and fanatical Libel, intituled, A Letter to the Reverend Mr. Thomas Carte; wherein several proper Animadversions are made upon the Author of that Libel, as well as touching the Revenues and Character of King Charles the Second, as also touching the Charge of the Prince of Orange's Expedition into England. By R. H. Esq;*  
 — *Nunquamne reponam, vexatus toties?*

Such is the Character which the *Cambridge Gentleman* has been pleased to give of his own Work; but whether this Advertisement was published, purely to impose on the World, and make them believe Mr. *Carte* was the Author of it, or to impose likewise upon him, and divert him from the Thoughts of an Answer, since his Cause was undertaken by another, the Publisher thereof best knows; he is not however likely to enjoy long the Satisfaction of having attained his End in either respect. When the *Letter* was published, Mr. C. was engaged in finishing an Index to a Work for which the Press had staid four Months, all the rest having been so long printed; and being unalterably resolved never to do but one Thing at a Time, he did not so much as read the *Cambridge Gentleman's* Performance over till three Weeks after it had appeared; this Answer would otherwise have come out sooner. Nor were the judicious Part of his Acquaintance impos'd on by the Artifice; they knew very well his Sentiments with regard to Differences in Opinion; and that considering he differs, in some Cases, full as much from others, as they do from him, he thinks it very ridiculous, as well as unreasonable, to be angry with any Body on account of that Difference; and therefore judged rightly, that he would never have

have used the Word *Fanatical*. There was likewise something couched in the Motto at the Conclusion of the Advertisement, so like a Challenge to Mr. C. to make a Reply (if he was able) that it could not well be supposed to come from any Body, but one who had the same fond Opinion of the Merit of his Performance, as the *Cambridge Gentleman* himself. This is an Insult which few Writers have authorised by their Example; and whether it arises from the particular Vanity above-mentioned, or (as some of his Bosom Friends, the Confidants of his Secrets, have declared) from a still more ridiculous kind of it, in order to shew the World how well he could imitate (what he fancied would be) Mr. Carte's Stile and Manner of Writing, is not so material for the World to be resolved in, as it is fit they should be informed of what I am assured from undoubted Authority, that this *Letter-Writer*, this *Gentleman of Cambridge*, is no other than the pompous Author of the *Letter from a By-stander*. As these three Titles serve to describe the same individual Person, I shall therefore, in this Answer to the *Letter to Mr. Thomas Carte*, use them indifferently; tho' all the scanty Measure of Knowledge which appears in that *Letter*, seems to have been acquired, and confined within the Walls of the *Custom-House*, and not likely to reflect much Honour upon that learned *University*, where he would fain insinuate to the World he had his Education.

A Pamphlet introduced in Publick, with such extraordinary Circumstances, could not but have as extraordinary an Author; and such he appears to be throughout his Performance. He does not know so much as his Adversary's Person; and yet (p. 38.) he pretends to know the Manner of his Life better than Mr. Carte does himself, who is not sensible that he has scribbled any thing for above twenty Years past, but what appears in the late Edition of  
*Thuanus,*

*Thuanus*, the *Life of the First Duke of Ormonde*, and in two short Prefaces to *Collections of Historical Letters*, (or perhaps in the *Full Answer to the By-stander*,) the Judgment of which is submitted to the World. The *Letter-Writer* is acquainted with a Person of great Honour and good Sense, who has known Mr. *Carte* perfectly well for these 30 Years past, and might have received from him a juster Account of his Manner of Life, than he could receive from those that know little of him, and yet are recommended, under the Stile of *very good Evidence*, by the *Cambridge Gentleman*; who seems to chuse his Informers, as he does his other Authorities, not so much for the Discovery of Truth, as to suit his particular Purpose. He knows, out of his own Imagination, and without any Evidence, that the *Author of the Full Answer*, &c. \* antedated the *Letter of Nov. 27, 1742.* published in the *London Daily Post* of *Dec. 4.* tho' it was actually drawn up and signed the very Day of its Date, and delivered to Mr. *Strahan* to be printed some Days before the *Letter to Mr. T. C.* was advertised; tho' the Publication thereof was delayed till *Dec. 4.* by the before-mentioned Accident. He knows, out of the aforesaid Fund of imaginary Knowledge, the very Heart of Mr. *Carte*, and all his Principles, tho' that Gentleman has never yet discovered them to the World, either in Print or Conversation; and (what is more extraordinary) he who is labouring to advance the vastly increased Power of the Crown, is not ashamed to pronounce the Principles of an Author (who is writing for a due Regulation of that Power, and for securing the Liberties of the Subject) as Principles of Slavery, tho' this Author was never conscious to himself of any such Principles, and in what he has wrote, hath ever asserted the just Rights and Liberties of the Subject. In

\* p. 106.

short, he sees every thing in his own Imagination, with as much Certainty, as the Schoolmen fancy Saints departed do in the *Speculum Trinitatis*, and is therefore sure in every Thing; as if he had a Mind to bid fair for the Character which the *Tatler* gives of a modest Fellow, *one that never has a Doubt from his Cradle to his Grave.*

'Tis no doubt, out of an uncommon Degree of Modesty, tho' perhaps of an unusual kind, that the *Gentleman of Cambridge* begins his *Letter* with an Encomium of the *Letter from a By-stander*, and dedicates the first Lines of it to the Praises of that Performance of his own, admiring *the Spirit which every where appears in that Piece, and its Perspicuity in stating Accompts.* Few Writers think it decent thus to extol themselves; but what no Body else can do, with any tolerable Decorum, may yet be done with the justest Propriety by the *By-stander*; tho' for no other Reason but that every Thing must become him, and what is natural to a Man seldom fails to please. His Adversary does not envy him this Self-delight; but thinks it strange that it should prove inconsistent with common Decency to another. He is apt to imagine, that the *Cambridge Gentleman* was betray'd into this Manner of Writing by a mistaken Relation of a Passage that is mentioned in *Page 3 of his Letter*, when he seems to think, that Passion, Heat, reviling Language, and heavy Charges, but unsupported, must necessarily put a Man into Confusion, tho' he calls in vain for the Proof, and supports them with all the Calmness, Temper, and Firmness, that Modesty, and a Consciousness of Truth and Innocence can inspire. There is a very wide Difference between Temper and Confusion; and the Reader will soon see, that all the *Letter-Writer's* Insults and Provocations of the Author of the *Full Answer*, cannot ruffle

ruffle his Temper, and that he has little Reason to be affected with Confusion.

He cannot indeed imagine for what Persons the *Cambridge Gentleman* intended his Letter, or what Reader he proposed to please by a Piece so stuffed with insipid Jests and Affectations of Wit, with virulent Reflections, and the lowest Scurrility. These certainly are not the Language of Truth, Reason, or Candour : and few that lay Claim to any of these will honour it with their Approbation. For his part, he does not think the *By-Standers* good or ill Opinion of much Consequence, either as to himself or the World ; much less that it can alter the Nature of things, and make a Man or a Cause either better or worse ; so that, whosoever is pleased with his Way of Writing, or elated with the Panegyrics he bestows upon them, the Author of the *Full Answer* does not think his Abuses worth the notice. Besides, when he sees the first Duke of *Ormond*, the Lord *Chancellor Clarendon*, the Lord *Colepepper*, and others of the loyal Nobility and Gentry, who attended King *Charles II.* in his Exile, and returned with him at the Restoration, treated by this *Letter-Writer*, (p. 111.) as a *Vagabond Crew* ; when he sees him treating a venerable Body of the Clergy, (p. 6.) as so many *black Locusts* ; when he sees Kings themselves (p. 109, 110, &c.) reviled by him in so outrageous and infamous a Manner, he thinks he may be well enough content to bear his Share of Abuses in so good Company. He considers likewise Scurrility and opprobrious Language, as the last Refuge of an indefensible Cause, and calculated to divert the Reader from the Consideration of the Merits of it, by bewildering him in the Mazes of personal Disputes ; and resolving not to be drawn into the Snare on any Account, he will, in this *Reply*, confine himself purely to the Facts themselves as related in the *Full Answer*, which the *Cambridge*

*Gentleman* has either endeavour'd to puzzle, or offered to refute ; and he will do this with a Coolness and Frankness, becoming a Lover of Truth, and one that has nothing else in his View ; being very sensible, that People are never angry at a Book that they *can*, but only at one they *cannot*, answer.

The *Gentleman of Cambridge* endeavours (p. 3.) to draw an Apology for his Scurrility, out of the *Full Answer's* Charge against him of an *unparalleled Assurance and prevaricating* ; of which two Instances were produced, p. 58 and 97. The Author of that *Answer*, tho' he thinks all Prevarication an unpardonable Crime in a Writer, against which a just Indignation may be properly expressed, was very sorry to have any Occasion to advance that Charge, and is still more so, to have too much Reason to repeat it, from the very Manner of the *Letter-Writer's* Defence on this Article. The *By-Stander* had said, p. 64. that " It was evident by the *very Titles of the Acts*, that the Convention, after granting the " Poll-Tax for the speedy Provision of Money, for " discharging the Forces by Sea and Land, computed that the further Sum of 140000 *l.* was " fully sufficient for the *complete* disbanding of the " *whole* Army, and paying the Navy : but yet the " Crown afterwards demanded and obtained " 420000 *l.* more for discharging the *Remainder* of " the Forces." The *Full Answer* charged him with Prevarication, in representing this Matter so as to deceive the Reader into a Belief, that the whole Navy, as well as Army, was proposed to be paid by the 140000 *l.* Act, whereas the very Title of the Act shews, that only *some Part* of the Navy was to be paid. The *Cambridge Gentleman's* Defence, p. 46. consists in a Recrimination, the poorest Apology in nature in all Cases, and, when unsupported, detestable. He says, that the *Full Answer* had *suppressed the real Titles of the Acts* — and at the same time  
falsely

*falsly asserted, that he delivered them as stated by the By-Stander.* If the Reader pleases to look upon the three last Lines of *p. 56.* in the *Full Answer*, he will see that Author did not so much as propose to give the *real* or full *Titles of the Acts as stated by the By-Stander*, but only the *Sums* granted by Parliament, *as stated by him*; and for this end its not being necessary to recite the whole *Titles of the Acts*, he abridg'd them so, as to croud that into one Page, which takes up four in the *By-Stander*; which was his only View in that Abridgment. 'Tis hence evident, that all the Charge of *false Assertions* and *little Practises*, which the *Cambridge Gentleman*, with an amazing Freedom (if not *with an unparalleled Assurance*) charges on his Adversary, falls back upon himself, and instead of clearing himself from the Guilt of Prevarication, he has only added to it by a new Misrepresentation; to such miserable Shifts is he reduced!

He urgeth further, that he had fairly recited the *Titles of the Acts*, (which indeed he had done three Pages before, in a List of nine Acts together) and that in his Reasonings upon them, " he had, by " scoring the Words *compleat* and *whole*, which are " annexed to the Army, confined his Remarks to " the Army." Against this it may be urged, that in such a Number of *Titles of Acts*, which are but dry reading, a common Reader may very well be supposed less attentive to the Terms of each, and so might be easily imposed upon, by the Confidence of a Writer's reasoning upon any of them a few Pages afterwards; and that the Word *compleat* may, in the Construction of the *English Language*, as well relate to the *paying of the Navy*, as the disbanding of the whole Army, if the Sense of it was not restrained by the Words, *some Part of*, which in the Title of the Act are put before the Navy, but omitted by the *By-Stander* in his Reasonings thereon, *p. 64.* But

what puts this out of Dispute, and shews that the *By-Stander* really intended to deceive his Reader, is the Paragraph in p. 64. immediately following that above quoted, which concludes with the *obtaining 420000 l. more for discharging the Remainder of the Forces.* It is in these Words. “ However, admitting that the King gained nothing by this “ Business, and that the three Articles of one million, 140000 l. and 420000 l. did no more “ than *satisfy all the Expences of the Army, Navy,* “ and the Pay of three or four *Regiments in Dunkirk.*” I appeal now to every Reader of Common Sense to determine, whether *satisfying all the Expences of the Navy,* as well as Army, is not the same thing as paying off the *whole* of both, and whether the *By-Stander* could have any other View in this Passage, than to persuade his Reader, that the whole Navy was paid off, and all its Expences defray’d; *tho’ he knew the contrary.*

As to the other Instance of Prevarication, mention’d in the *Full Answer*, p. 27. the *By-Stander* in his *Letter*, p. 72. had asserted, “ That his Majesty had in 1678 promised the Parliament, if “ they would settle an additional Revenue upon “ him, to allot 50000 l. *per Annum* to the Service “ of the *Ordinary* of the Navy and Ordnance; it “ may therefore be safely presumed, that before “ that time it had not cost him so much.” The Words of the King’s Speech of June 18, 1678, here referred to, are, as quoted in the *Full Answer*, p. 97. “ That if they would have him able to pursue such “ a War as *Algiers* with Honour — they must find “ a Way of adding to his Revenue — upon some “ new Funds 300000 l. a Year, upon which he “ would consent to an Act for appropriating *five* “ *hundred thousand Pounds a Year* to the constant Maintenance of the Navy and Ordnance.” The King here speaks of appropriating 500000 l. the *By-Stander*

*Stander* reduced it to *fifty thousand*; the King speaks of applying the Sum to the Service of the *Navy*; the *By-Stander* alters the Service to that of the *Ordinary* of the *Navy*; and grounds Reasonings and Estimates upon that Alteration. All the Apology the *Gentleman of Cambridge* makes for the *By-Stander* in this Point is, that "He had in other of his Computations, valued the whole Expence of the *Navy* higher, and that on this Occasion he confined himself particularly to the *Ordinary of the Navy*." But why then does he pervert the King's Words, which do not relate to that *Ordinary*, and talk of a Promise which was foreign to his Subject? Is this an Apology fit to be made by an honest Man, or offered to a reasonable Reader? Had he frankly confessed his Crime, or his Blunder, the World would be less severe in their Censure of it; but now there will be no room to plead the Mistake of a Figure; and after such an Apology, what might possibly, by the Help of an extraordinary Degree of Christian Charity, have passed upon the World as an unpremeditated Error, will probably for the future be deemed a *deliberate Falshood*, and destroy all the Faith and Credit, which such a Writer might otherwise in some Cases have expected.

Such are the *By-Stander's* Defences: 'Tis time now to come to his Attacks on the *Full Answer*. His first, *p. 5.* is upon this Author's saying, "That no Nation had ever been enslaved by any other Means than the Force of a standing Army." The Expression is certainly inaccurate; the Effect of Hurry, and not having Time to revise: But the Meaning of it is plain, from the whole Tenour of the *Full Answer*, (particularly *p. 98.* where he expressly says, that *standing Taxes* are full as dangerous to the Liberties of a Nation, as *standing Armies*, and the following Pages which represent the like Dangers from the Impoverishment of a People, and the

Corruption of Parliaments ;) that Standing Armies are a *causa sine qua non*, a Means, without which no Nation was ever yet enslaved. And 'tis in this Sense that the *Cambridge Gentleman* takes it, and argues against it from three Instances, in which he alledges the Liberties of a People have been destroyed without the Force of a Standing Army; but they will not answer his Purpose. For the House of *Medicis* were only private Citizens in *Florence*, tho' their great Wealth gave them a great Influence in the Choice of Magistrates, and in the Management of the Affairs of the State, till the City was reduced under the Power of Pope *Leo X.* by the *Spanish Army*, after the Battle of *Ravenna*, and having afterwards recovered its Liberty, was reduced a second Time, after a long Siege in 1530, by the Arms of the Emperor *Charles V.* who marrying his natural Daughter to *Alexander de Medicis*, invested him with that Dutchy. As to the Cases of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, there is no doubt but other Causes concurred, tho' they would not have been effectual without a standing Army; for it appears from Mr. *Molesworth's Account of the Revolution in Denmark*, that when the Commons resenting the Oppressions and Insolence of the great Lords, joined with the King in confining the Senate (which was composed only of the Nobility) till they had consented to the making the King absolute, and the Crown hereditary, the Nobles would never have either submitted to it, or acquiesced in such a forced Submission, if it had not been for the Terror of the standing Army, which the King had then in *Copenhagen*, and hath ever since had in his Pay. The Case of *Sweden* was not much different, for the Corruption of the Senators of the Kingdom, their ill Management of Affairs, during the King's Minority and the War with *Denmark*, the exorbitant Grants they had procured to themselves, the immense Debts with which they

they had loaded the State, and the Miseries which the People endured, made the States of the Realm weary of the Yoke of the Senate; and after an Enquiry in 1680, into the Miscarriages of those that composed it, put an End to its Power; which was afterwards confirmed by the States in 1683. The Doctrines which the *Cambridge Gentleman* mentions, contributed nothing to that Revolution, which would not have been so easily submitted to by the Nobles of the Senate, were it not for the Army which the foreign Conquests of that Crown rendered necessary to be always kept on Foot, and the Disposition which the King had of all Commands in it, and of all Preferments in the Kingdom. It shews, at least, the terrible Consequences of an evil Administration, an indebted State, and an impoverished Country, and what destructive and fatal Measures the Representatives of a People are capable of falling into, under such Circumstances; so that these Instances of States and Parliaments giving up the Liberties of a Nation, instead of lessening, ought rather to encrease, the Fears of a Standing Army.

Doctrines have but little Influence (as the World goes) upon the Conduct of Mankind; Laws have a much greater Effect; and I have ever thought it the ridiculousest Thing in the World to make such a Noise about the Doctrines of *Passive Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*, whilst the Statute of 25 E. III. about Treason is in force, and the Law condemns all Resistance on pain of Death, without the Exception of any Case, either express'd in our Laws, or authorised by the Interpretation of the Judges. Would those who pretend to be so furious against the empty Name of those Doctrines, but get that, and other Statutes, which enforce them by capital Penalties, repealed, I dare say they will hear no more of the Clergy's giving them Offence by the Preaching up of *Passive Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*.

The

The *Cambridge Gentleman's* next Exceptions, (p. 7 and 8) are meer Quibbles about Words. The *Full Answer*, in speaking of the Parliament of 1648, did not care to use the Term of *the Long Parliament*, for fear of confounding it with that which was so called after the Restoration, but called it the *Rump Parliament*; a Name which the *By-stander* doth not like it should be called by till after 1648, tho' the Author of the *Full Answer* really used it but by Chance, and without Design to displease any Body, and (not to plead the Authority of *Virgil* and the best Authors, who call Places by Names which they did not bear till after the Time spoken of, without any such Imputation as the *Letter-Writer* is pleased, out of his singular Politeness, to affix on his Adversary) thinks it well deserved that distinguishing Title, from the Time that so many of the original Members of that Assembly were drove out of *London*, by Tumults, or otherwise, and met at *Oxford*, to which Place the King summoned the rest, not having precluded himself from the Prerogative of fixing the Place where he would advise with his Parliament, when he gave up his Right of dissolving them at Pleasure.

The *Full Answer* had used the Term *Grand Alliance*, with regard to those Powers which had entered into a Confederacy against *France*, before the Revolution. That Confederacy was first formed at *Augsburg*, and thence called the *League of Augsburg*; and there is an History published of it under that Title. The Pope, the Emperor, the King of *Spain*, the States of *Holland*, the Prince of *Orange*, and almost all the Princes of *Germany* and the North had entered into it before the Revolution, and were abundantly sufficient to give it the Denomination of the *Grand Alliance*; which he thought it would look like Vanity in an *Englishman* to ascribe to the single Accession of *England* afterwards. As to the Article  
of

of restoring the *Pope to his Rights in France*. Bishop *Kennet*, in the 3d Volume of his *Compleat History of England*, p. 574, mentions it in the Declaration of the Princes assembled at the Congress of the *Hague*, which was indeed held after the Revolution; but this Article was inserted in consequence of the League or Union which had been made before, and in which the Pope himself was the first Confederate.

The Truth of the Fact is, That the League of *Augsburg* had been formed two or three Years before the Revolution, and King *James* had been solicited to enter into it; but refused, proposing to make a vast Improvement in the Commerce of *England* during a War between that Confederacy and *France*, in which the greatest Part of *Europe* was to be engaged. The Confederates, incensed at this Refusal, and not thinking themselves strong enough to reduce the Power of *France* without the Assistance of *England*, thought it necessary to begin their Operations with an Alteration of the Government in this Kingdom. This they durst not attempt without the Pope's Consent, which it was a nice Point to ask, and seemed a difficult one to obtain: It was however necessary; and old Prince *Vaudemont*, the most intimate Friend the Prince of *Orange* had, was pitched upon to manage the Negotiation. He went accordingly to *Rome*, and opening the Matter to the Pope, found him at first averse to the Motion; but having asked him, "What Services he expected from King *James*, of "Weight enough to hinder his coming into the "Measures of the rest of the Confederates?" and the Reply being, "A Toleration of the *Roman Catholicicks*," the Prince then represented to him, "That it was what King *James* could not effect; "that having been ever of opinion, that a general "Toleration would be of infinite Service to Trade,

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" the

“ the Interests of which he had entirely at heart,  
 “ he had imagined he could bring Persons over to  
 “ his Sentiments by the Reasons he should offer to  
 “ them, and had thereby been betrayed into private  
 “ Conferences, and closeting of Gentlemen, and o-  
 “ ther improper Measures, to engage their Consent;  
 “ that these Steps, being unusual and unparliamen-  
 “ tary, had alarmed the whole Nation with the Fears  
 “ of Popery, and had raised such Jealousies of King  
 “ James, that he could not take the least Step to-  
 “ wards a Toleration without putting the whole  
 “ Kingdom in a Flame; and it was impracticable  
 “ for him to carry that Point. But what was im-  
 “ possible for a Roman Catholick to effect, was ve-  
 “ ry easy for a Protestant, of whom no Jealousy  
 “ of any ill Design against the Established Religion  
 “ would be entertained; and he undertook, that in  
 “ case of a Revolution, a Toleration should be  
 “ granted. The Pope was struck with the Argu-  
 “ ment, consented to the Measure proposed, and  
 “ advanced a considerable Sum towards the Expe-  
 “ dition.” This Account, several Persons still li-  
 ving, as well as myself, have heard from the Mouth  
 of a Nobleman of as much Honour and Veracity as  
 ever lived, to whom P. Vaudemont himself gave this  
 Relation.

There is something curious in what the *Testament  
 Politique de M. de Louvois*, First Minister to Louis XIV.  
 tells us, p. 203, 204, and 205, with regard to the  
*Dutch Expedition*, viz. “ That never was any Ex-  
 “ pedition undertaken against the Interests of a  
 “ Prince less disagreeable to him, than this was to  
 “ that Monarch, or seemed more likely to advance  
 “ them; that after the taking of *Philipsburgh* he  
 “ might have turned his Arms against *Holland*, and  
 “ made his Army advance towards *Maestriche*, or  
 “ some other Fortrefs of that Republick; that this  
 “ would

“ would have broke all the Prince of *Orange*’s Measures, put a Stop to the Embarkation, and forced him to return to the Defence of his own Country: But it was none of *Louis XIV*’s Intention to stop the Prince; he thought the Expedition favourable to his Interests, as being likely to involve *England* in a Civil War, and cause a great Diversion of the Forces of the States, whose Riches and Strength he considered as the greatest Obstacle of his Designs.”

Such are the Views of Foreign Powers, whose Measures in Politicks, far from being inspired by Religion, are directed only by their Interest. It was of their Views only, that the Author of the *Full Answer* spoke; he knew very well that the well-meaning *English* had other Views, and expected by the Revolution to gain stronger and better Securities for their Religion and Liberties. He is conscious to himself, that he has not proper Talents to fit him for Panegyrick; and is therefore forced to decline the Subject recommended to him by the *Cambridge Gentleman* p. 15; but he who has, cannot more properly express his Zeal, and exert his wonderful *Spirit and Perspicuity*, in setting forth the particular Advantages we derive in both these Respects from the Revolution.

The next Cavil of the *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 8, is at what is said in the *Full Answer* p. 126, that “ the Convention after the Revolution easily came into the Resolution of settling the Civil List free from Annuities of above 230000*l.* to the Goldsmiths and others, that incumbered it in King *Charles*’s time; and distinct likewise from all publick Services which concerned the Nation:” And he makes no Scruple of asserting roundly that this is *false*, because the particular Funds out of which it was to arise were not appropriated to it till afterwards.

wards. What then? the Author of the *Full Answer* did not say they were, but only that the Civil List was by that Convention settled apart from the publick Services of the Nation, and free from the Incumbrances of former Reigns, to such an Amount. And he apprehends himself to be fully justified in this Point, by the Votes of the Convention; which resolved, on *March 20, 1688*, “that 1200000 *l.* a Year be settled on their Majesties, for the constant necessary Charge of supporting the Crown in Time of Peace:” And soon after, *viz. on April 25, 1689*, resolved further, “that out of the Publick Revenues there should be allowed the Sum of 600000 *l.* a Year for the Charge of the Civil Government:” And by the Votes of this last Day, and those of *April 27*, this Revenue was given to their Majesties exclusive of all Charges, except of about 1470 *l.* a Year Perpetuities, and the Pensions to the Queen Dowager, the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, the Judges, and Duke of *Schomberg*: And that it was eased of about 230000 *l.* a Year, which loaded it in King *Charles’s* Time, will appear by adding the *perpetual Interest* of about 80000 *l.* a Year due to the Goldsmiths, to the Amount of those Pensions, Salaries, and Annuities, from which it was freed, as they stand in the List entered on the Journal of the last-mentioned Day. This List is printed in the Appendix No. 1. that Every-body may make the Computation.

After these Cavils, the *Cambridge Gentleman* goes on to take Notice of a Passage in the Appendix to the *Full Answer*, in which that Author had really fallen into a Mistake, in taking the Sums placed against the particular Articles of the Charges of the *Dutch Expedition*, to be Pounds *Sterling*, whereas they were Florins. But it is an Error which, as soon as ever he was satisfied in, he took care to correct himself, by a Letter of *Nov. 27*, which was published

published in the *London Daily Post* of Dec. 4, 1742. He has there given a true and just Account of the Occasion of that Mistake; and having now re-printed it in the Appendix, No. II. he need say no more on that Subject. Only he thinks it proper to observe, that as his Argument was wrote before he ever thought of printing the Particular of the Sums specified in the Appendix, so neither did it depend thereon. Were the Charge of that Expedition but 685600 *l. Sterl.* (as the *By-Stander* computes it) it is such a Sum as really exhausted the High and Mighty States of the United Provinces, after a ten Years continued Peace, to an inconceivable Degree; it was such a Sum as exceeds the Ability of any other *European* Power to furnish, except it be *France*, which is engaged against it by her own Interest, and Maxims of Policy; it is, in fine, such a Sum as no Power on Earth will ever care to sacrifice, or even to advance upon such Uncertainty of Success, as must ever attend Expeditions of that Nature, which are exposed to a thousand Accidents and Disappointments; as even that at the Revolution was, tho' undertaken on more rational Grounds and on better Assurances of Support (after the Chances and Hazards of the Sea were over) than in all Probability ever will be offered again whilst this is a Nation.

As to what the *Cambridge Gentleman* says, p. 13. in Justification of the *By-Stander's* Notion of Millions being annihilated by the Falls of Stock for a few Days from Time to Time, the Author of the *Full Answer* must confess himself full as unable to comprehend it as ever. He is well satisfied of the Use and Value of Credit, but not of a fictitious or ill-grounded Credit; which must ever be precarious, and often draws People into terrible Inconveniences; which was the Reason why Mr. *Hutchinson*, upon the immoderate Rise of *South-Sea* Stock in 1720, took Care to caution the World against it, and ob-

serve

serve that all the Credit that Fund deserved, was no greater than the Amount of the Interest given to that Fund by Parliament. It rose however; and by the Fall from the Height it had reached, and other Stocks in a certain Proportion, above three hundred Millions must have been annihilated at once, if there be any Grounds for the *By-Stander's* Notion; and (what is worse) annihilated for ever, without any Benefit from that new Creation, which possibly he may find out in the Rising again of the denominated Value of other Stocks, after an accidental Fall. I am the more content with my want of comprehending this Notion of his, because I find Gentlemen perfectly well versed in the Nature and State of our Funds, as little able to understand it as myself, and shall therefore say no more on the Subject. Nor shall I lose Time in examining his curious Dissertation on the Meaning of the Word *Heart*, when used in a metaphorical Sense. 'Tis too trifling to dispute about Words; it would only serve to tire a Reader, very impertinently, since every Man is a Judge of their ordinary and received Meaning.

But I must not omit taking Notice of his scandalous Reflection on General *Monck*, p. 15, where it is said, that *he had a most admirable Talent at Abjurations*. Had the General really taken any Oath of Abjuration against the King and Royal Family, an Oath which would not cancel, a Man's Obligation to pay a common Debt, tho' he had sworn never so strongly, and often, that he would not pay it, can never exempt or discharge a Man from performing that Duty, and paying that natural Allegiance, which he owes his Sovereign. All Casuists agree, that an *unlawful* Oath binds only to Repentance; and by Consequence an *unjust* one binds also to Restitution, the only real Proof, and the true, the necessary, the indispensable Fruit, (in such a Case) of Repen-

Repentance. Such an Oath, had the General actually taken it, instead of restraining him from serving his Prince, ought to make him more industrious and active in his Service; thereby to efface the Demerit of his former Conduct, and discharge his Duty better, than the heartiest, but unactive, Well-wishers among those who never renounced their Master. For, (if perchance the *Saviour of the World* stands fairer, than some of his Ministers do, in the *By-Stander's* Eyes, and I may be allowed to quote his Authority) this is the Determination of Christ himself, in his Parable of \* *the two Sons, who were ordered by their Father to go and work in his Vineyard; and one of them said he would go, but went not; the other answered he would not, but afterwards repented and went; and thereupon is put the Question, which every one of common Sense can resolve, Which of these performed the Will of his Father best?*

This might be said, had there been any Truth in the *By-Stander's* Charge against *Monck*; whereas in Fact it is a meer Calumny, which perhaps he borrowed from *Wellwood*, who in his Memoirs has advanced it, and bidding adieu to Shame, as well as Truth, pretends to warrant it by References to *Whitlock's Memorials*, p. 679 and 684. There are indeed in the first of those Pages, the *Declaration of Monck and his Officers in Scotland*, sent to the *Rump Parliament*, † and in the last, the *Abjuration of King Charles and all the Race of King James the First*, which, about four Months after that Declaration, was drawn up and enjoined by that Parliament; which two Pieces are re-printed ‡ by *Wellwood*, in his Appendix, to countenance his Calumny. But *Whitlock* neither there, nor elsewhere, says a Syllable of *Monck's* ever taking that Abjuration; and that he never did, appears undeniably from Dr.

\* Matt. xxi. 28.  
1659.

† May 17, 1659.

‡ Sept. 5.

*Price* Bishop of *Hereford*, (who was his Chaplain at that Time, and Witness of all the General's Actions,) his *History of the King's happy Restoration*, where the Wisdom and Judgment of that great Man, who restored the good old Constitution of his Country, appear in such a Light, as to vindicate his just Character from all the Strokes of the *Cambridge Gentleman's* Malevolence.

The *Gentleman of Cambridge* goes on, p. 17. to quote *Matthew of Westminster*, to justify the *By-Stander's* Assertion of *W. Rufus's* taking 20 s. an Head from 20000 Men, whom he had summoned for his Service in Normandy. I am very glad to find he has such an Authority to countenance him; but he is much mistaken, if he fancies that *Sir Robert Cotton* prefers the Authority of *Matthew of Westminster* to that of *Matthew Paris*, as will appear soon. For not to insist that the latter was prior in Time to the former by a Century, no Man of Letters will (I believe) ever offer to put them on a Level in other respects, *M. Paris* being every way superior to the other. He was a Man of good Learning, Judgment and Accuracy; whereas *Westminster* was a meer Collector of Passages out of former Historians, (whence he was called *Florilegus*) and a very heedless one too; so that tho' he transcribed more out of *M. Paris*, than any other Historian whatever, he was very capable of committing Blunders, and mistaking the Author he copied. In a Word, let a Man but read *Bishop Nicholson's* Account of these two Historians (of whose Merit he was an impartial Judge) in his *English Historical Library*, and he will easily see that *Matthew of Westminster's* Authority is not at all to be compared with that of *M. Paris*.

The Author of the *Full Answer* had, from the *By-Stander's* talking of *Compositions for Scutage and Knight's Service*, judged him unacquainted with Antiquity; because they are Expressions not used by  
Anti-

Antiquaries. The *Gentleman of Cambridge*, to vindicate himself from that Charge, or rather to display his reading (for it can answer no other End) quotes (p. 18.) a Passage from Mr. *Madox*, in which it is said, “ that the Service of Scutage was performed, either personally in the King’s Army, or “ else by *pecuniary Commutation*.” The *By-Stander’s* Business was to produce some Antiquary that used the Phrase *Composition* for Scutage; instead thereof, he produces one that does *not* use it: Such are his wonderful Talents for Reasoning! He had no Occasion to quote Mr. *Madox* for the Use of the Word *Commutation*; it would not have been excepted against by the Author of the *Full Answer*, who has there used it himself, saying, p. 29, *This Scutage or pecuniary Payment in lieu of Personal Service*——and p. 30, *Scutage, at the highest Rate of 40 s. a Knight’s Fee*, “ was an easy *Commutation* enough for a Man’s “ Personal Service in all the Dangers and Incommodities of the Field, for 40 Days, at his own “ Expence,” &c. He hath observed, p. 29, that Scutage was an uniform Rate, assessed alike upon every Body in proportion to the Number of their Fees; and this may properly enough be called a *Commutation*; whereas *Compositions* (e.g. for Knight-hood) were not uniform, but varied according to the Favour or Pleasure of the King or his Commissioners, in respect of particular Persons. But if notwithstanding this Difference between a *Commutation for perpetual Service* and a *Composition for Knights Service*, I should be complaisant enough to indulge him in that last Expression, and allow the *By-Stander* to call *Scutage* a *Composition* for personal Service, I could not free his other Phrase, viz. a *Composition for Scutage* from the Air of Absurdity, which appears in the very Exposition of the Words, viz. a *Composition for a Composition* for personal Service. He had much better have said nothing on

this Head. Blunders in some Cases are made more remarkable by Apologies.

The Author of the *Full Answer*, not caring to swell his Book with useless Quotations, and desirous to save his Reader's Time and Money as much as possible, set himself chiefly to give his Accounts of the State of Things in ancient Times, with as much Clearness as they would admit, and with as much Brevity as was consistent with that Clearness. He thought it was needless, and would look like a vain Ostentation, to fill his Book with Quotations, in Cases which no Man learned in Antiquity would offer to dispute; he could else have easily swelled a Pamphlet into a Folio. The Method he took was less tedious, and as a Reader's principal Concern is to have a fair and just Representation made him of Things, the Author of the *Full Answer* was apt to imagine that he did his Reader ample Justice by giving him such a Representation, and that he should not offend him by giving it in the manner which he judged would be most agreeable. The *Cambridge Gentleman* (he is sure) has treated his Reader infinitely worse, having in the very Instance, wherein he finds Fault (p. 20.) with the *Full Answer* for seeming to refer to Mr. Madox, and not quoting his Words, but giving his own incoherent Paraphrase upon them, made a Parade of his reading, only to misrepresent his Author, and misguide his Reader.

The *Full Answer* (p. 30 and 31) giving an Account how the Crown was defrauded of a great Part the Revenue arising from *Scutage*, says expressly more than once, that Mr. Madox gives the same Account in his *Baronia Anglica*, which is an *History of Baronies and Tenures in capite*, and must necessarily lead him to treat of the Incidents annexed to those Tenures. This being the whole Subject of the Work, it ought naturally to have been consulted by the *Cambridge Gentleman*, in justice to his Reader, in justice

stice to Mr. *Madox*, and even in justice to his Adversary, before he had Assurance enough to charge his Account with being *not only excessively weak, but absolutely false*. If he did not consult it, he is unpardonable in advancing such a Charge; if he did, the World can scarce produce a more flagrant Instance of Prevarication.

He quotes (p. 21.) Mr. *Madox*, for saying in his *History of the Exchequer*, (a Work which did not so properly lead him to treat of this Subject, as the other of *Tenures*, p. 472.) “ that in Process of Time  
 “ it was very doubtful by how many Knights Fees  
 “ Lands were holden, and the like, and for these  
 “ and other Causes, it became almost necessary, that  
 “ Escuage (or Scutage) should be collected by the  
 “ Sheriffs of Counties, who might take Inquisition  
 “ by the Oath of Jurors concerning these and such  
 “ like Articles;” and for saying also in the next Page, that about the 27th of *Henry III*d. “ it was  
 “ provided by the Common-Council of the Realm,  
 “ that the Escuage should be collected by the Sheriffs of Counties.” There are few Readers of the *Cambridge Gentleman's Letter*, but would be apt to think from these Words, that Mr. *Madox* had fixed the Time, when the Custom of collecting the King's Scutages by the Sheriffs first came up, to be about the 27th of *Henry III*. and yet he neither says any such Thing, nor was he of that Opinion, which his Words are here wrested to countenance. Mr. *Madox* in the Paragraph next before the Quotation, had been speaking of the Methods used by the Lords to levy Scutage upon their Tenants, for which they had sometimes the King's License to collect it themselves, and at other Times the King's Writ directed to the Sheriffs to levy it for them; and after giving some Instances of such Writs, he begins the next Paragraph with what is quoted, but unfairly, by the *Cambridge Gentleman*; for his Words are these:

" But in regard in process of Time, it was very  
 " often doubtful, *Whether Lands were holden by*  
 " *Knights Service, or by some other Tenure ; or (if*  
 " *they were holden by Knights Service) whether they*  
 • " *were holden immediately of the King or some other*  
 " *Lord, or by how many Knights Fees they were*  
 " holden, and the like." The Matters of Enquiry,  
 omitted by the *Letter-Writer*, were not proper to  
 be committed to any other Hands, than those of the  
 Officer who levied the King's Scutage, and had al-  
 ways made the like Inquisitions on *the King's Ac-*  
*count*, as he was now to make likewise on *the Lords*  
*behalf*. Mr. *Madox*, according to his Custom, goes  
 on to give an Instance of a King's Writ (on Occa-  
 sion of a Scutage granted in 27 *Henry III.*) wherein  
 all the particular Matters of the Sheriffs Enquiry  
 are mentioned ; and having observed in the next  
 Page, but in the same Paragraph, that " it was  
 " then also provided by the Common-Council of  
 " the Realm, that the Escuage should be collected  
 " by the Sheriffs of Counties ;" he proceeds to give  
 Instances of Lords that were prosecuted before the  
 Barons of the *Exchequer*, for levying Scutage *them-*  
*selves* on their Tenants, contrary to *that Provision or*  
*Statute*. The above Quotations are all taken out of  
 the 9th Section of the 16th Chapter of the *History*  
*of the Exchequer*, and the whole Design of the Sec-  
 tion is to shew how the Scutage, which the King's  
 Tenants *in capite* by Knights Service had of their  
 Tenants by Knights Service, was collected ; as ap-  
 pears not only by its Contents, but by the *Heads*  
 placed before the Chapter. The *Letter-Writer*  
 thought both unworthy of his Notice, or unfit for  
 his Purpose ; so some People shut their Eyes when  
 they fight, and rush on their Adversaries with the  
 greater Fury when they do it blindly.

The King's Scutage was in all Times levied by  
 the Sheriffs, and accounted for in the Great Rolls

of the Pipe. Mr. *Madox* knew this perfectly well, and there is not a Page in this Chapter of *Eſcuage* from p. 435 to p. 452, but has ſeveral Quotations in it out of thoſe Rolls, in which the Sheriffs Accompts of *Scutage* are mentioned, all ancients than the 27th of *Henry III.* moſt of them in the Time of *Henry II.* and ſome ſo high as his 5th Year, or even the ſecond Year of his Reign; the Pipe Roll of which is the antienteſt we have, except that imperfect one, which is by Miſtake endorſed the 5th of *Stephen*, but was really of the 20th of *Henry I.* as Mr. *Madox* has ſhewn in his Diſſertation upon it, inſcribed to the late Lord *Somers.* I hope the Reader will pardon my detaining him ſo long upon this Subject, having done it purely to reſcue Mr. *Madox's* Memory from the Injury done it by an ignorant or unfaithful Commentator, who is continually led for want of a little Judgment into thoſe Abſurdities he ſo liberally, p. 30. beſtows on his Adverſary.

For it was not at all neceſſary for the Vindication of the *Full Answer*, which would have been fully juſtified by the bare Quotation of Mr. *Madox's* Words in his *Baronia Anglica*, to which the Author had referred for the Proof of his Account of the Frauds put upon the King in his Revenue of *Scutage*; which are the chief Subject of the 5th and 6th Chapters of the Firſt Book of the *Baronia Anglica.* To quote his very Words, after giving Inſtances in Chap. 5. of ſeveral great Perſons diſowning ſo early as the Time of *Henry II.* a Number of the Fees which they held, he ſays in chap. 6. p. 109. “ The Abbot of “ *St. Auſtin* had great Succeſs in defrauding the “ King of his Services. The Abbot had been feof- “ fed to hold by the Service of 15 Knights. Of “ thoſe fifteen, he found Means to conceal twelve. “ In the 4th Year of *Edward I.* the Abbot of *St.* “ *Auſtin* paid *Eſcuage* to the King for three Knights “ Fees for the Army that was to act againſt the

“ *Scots.* And at length, in the 16th Year of *Ed-*  
 “ *ward* II. the Abbot of *St. Austin* had Confidence  
 “ enough to plead in the Court of *Exchequer*, that  
 “ he held all his Lands by the Service of *one* Knight.  
 So again, *p.* 115. “ There was another Device pra-  
 “ ctised both by the Clergy and Laiety to wrong  
 “ the King of his Services and Dues. It was this :  
 “ When the Summonses *ad habendum servitium* had  
 “ been issued, several of the Barons and Knights  
 “ would appear before the Constable and Marshal  
 “ of the King’s Host, and would proffer one half,  
 “ a third, or a smaller Part of their Service. The  
 “ Constable and Marshal, for want of better Infor-  
 “ mation, often admitted those unfair Profers—  
 “ and when those fallacious Profers had been re-  
 “ peated, they served to make Precedents against  
 “ the King, insomuch that the Barons would after-  
 “ wards come into one of the King’s Courts and  
 “ alledge, that his due Service was but *so much*, and  
 “ that he did that Service in such an Army, and  
 “ again in such an Army, as appeared by the Rolls  
 “ of the Marshalsey of the King’s Armies; and so  
 “ the Baron was usually acquitted against the King,  
 “ even at the *Exchequer*, for all Service, besides that  
 “ which he had profered and performed in the  
 “ King’s Armies.” And then having mentioned  
 an Instance of the Earl of *Cornwall*’s Profer being ac-  
 cepted for three Knights Fees, as if that great Ba-  
 rony had consisted of no more, he adds, “ By these  
 “ Means (several other Causes not here mentioned  
 “ concurring) in process of Time it became very  
 “ doubtful for what Number of Knights Fees each  
 “ Baron and Tenant in Chivalry was answerable.—  
 “ In like manner, in relation to *Aids* and *Escuage*.  
 “ If the King’s Officers demanded *Escuage* for 40  
 “ Knights, perhaps the Baron of whom it was de-  
 “ manded, pretended to pay *Escuage* for no more  
 “ than five or ten. When Things were come to  
 this

“ this State, the Kings of *England* lost a great part  
 “ of the Service of the Shield, which was due from  
 “ their Barons and Knights. This proved a Mat-  
 “ ter of no light Consequence : For then, the Kings  
 “ of *England* could no longer assess and levy their  
 “ *Aids* and *Escuages* in the old Seignourial way,  
 “ used in the Reigns of *Henry II. Richard I. and*  
 “ *King John*. Thenceforth they could do nothing  
 “ of this nature effectually, but by *Common Counsel*  
 “ *and Consent*. They found it necessary to call their  
 “ Barons, Prelates, Tenants *in Capite*, and others,  
 “ to a *Treaty* or *Parley*, in order to settle and adjust  
 “ all Payments by common Accord ; it being a  
 “ known Maxim, that Consent taketh away Er-  
 “ ror.” These Passages need no Comment ; the  
 Reader is only desired to observe, that the like  
 Frauds were used in the King’s *Aids*, as were prac-  
 tised with regard to his Revenue of *Scutage*.

I now come to one of the most pompous Parts  
 of the *Cambridge Gentleman’s* Performance, from  
 p. 22 to p. 40, in which he labours to shew a Dif-  
 ference between the Account given of ancient Taxes  
 by the Author of the *Full Answer*, and one that is  
 to be found in a MS. of the *Cotton Library*, wrote  
 by Sir Robert Cotton. As to the *Full Answer*, the  
 Author of it endeavoured to give an Account of the  
 ancient Revenue of the Crown with as much Clear-  
 ness as it would admit ; and for that Reason, did it  
 in the following Method. He first, in p. 28, con-  
 sidered that which arose from *unusual* Exercises of  
 the Royal Prerogative, in *Loans, Free-gifts, and*  
*Benevolences*. And having spoke of the Number  
 of these, he proceeded in the following Pages to  
 take notice of what accrued to the Crown by the  
 occasional Exercise of its *ordinary* Prerogative, as  
*Fines* in Law-Proceedings, for the Grants of Liber-  
 ties, Franchises, and Offices, for Licences, Privi-  
 leges, and Favours of divers Kinds, *Scutages, Com-*  
 pose

positions for Knighthood, Monopolies, and Ship-money. He next went on, *p.* 35 and 36, to mention the three usual Aids, (for marrying a King's eldest Daughter, making his eldest Son a Knight, and the Ransome of his Person,) the Fee-farm Rents, the casual Profits of Sees and Abbies of Royal Foundation during their Vacancy, Wardships, Marriages, and Reliefs from Tenants *in Capite* by Knights Service, and Talliages of the *Jews*, and some Branches of the *constant standing Revenue* of the Crown; among which, besides the Customs and Prisage of Wines, and the Fee-farm Rents, he reckons the old *Saxon* Tax, called before the Conquest *Danegeld*, and afterwards, sometimes by that Name, sometimes by the common Name of *Hidage*; and which *Alexander de Swereford*, a Baron of the *Exchequer*, in his Dialogue *de Scaccario*, published by Mr. *Madox* at the End of his *History of the Exchequer*, from two MS. Copies of it, one in the *Black-Book*, the other in the *Red-Book*, kept in the *Exchequer*, the last of which he judges to be writ in King *John's* Time, says, *p.* 27, was an *ordinary* Tax in the *Saxon* Times, and levied *every Year* on the People till the Conquest; when our Kings, too wise and brave to dread any Insults from foreign Enemies, and too tender of their People to load them with Taxes unnecessarily, left off to receive it *annually*, and only laid it *occasionally*, when the Necessities of the Nation required. Such is the Account which that ancient Writer, the learned *A. de Swereford* gives of this Tax of *Danegeld* or *Hidage*: And when our ancient *Norman* Princes, out of Lenity to their Subjects, did, by an Example very rare in modern Times, remit the receiving of this constant Tax or Tribute *annually*, and only levied it *occasionally*, when Necessity urged; one would not easily think that this should be any just Ground for the *Cambridge Gentleman's* Complaints on such

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Occasions of its being levied, had they happened even less rarely than they did in fact.

After the *Full Answer* had given an Account of these, either extraordinary, casual, or ordinary, constant standish Branches of the ancient Revenue of the Crown, the Author proceeded, p. 37, to give an Account of the *extraordinary Supplies to defray the Expences of Wars, raised by the Free-gift of the Barons and People assembled in a Common Council or Parliament*; and it was only these Taxes that he afterwards proposed to enumerate. He still thinks the Method he took very proper; at least it was more eligible than no Method at all, which seems most to the Taste of the *Cambridge Gentleman*, or at least most convenient for his Purpose, he having taken care in his *Letter*, from p. 24 to p. 40, to jumble *Aids, Hidage or Danegeld, Scutage Fines, and extraordinary Taxes* laid by the Common-Council of the Realm together, and thereby to confound those Things which the *Full Answer* had so carefully distinguished. To separate what he has thus confounded, (which would leave very little Difference in the main, for several of his Articles which he puts down by way of Opposition to the *Full Answer*, are computed in it;) and to examine each particular Article which he has borrowed out of the MS. he affects to quote, would draw this Pamphlet out to an unreasonable Length; and 'tis for this Reason that I do not go through that Drudgery; and the rather, because I propose one Day to write a particular Discourse on our ancient Taxes, and the Nature of each, the Manner as well of laying as of paying them, the Appointment of Commissioners for those Purposes, the different Persons liable to the Payment of different kinds of Taxes, and other Matters incident to those Taxes.

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Besides, the Examination at this Time is needless, as well because of what I shall say hereafter in relation to that MS. of which he is so extremely fond, and from whence he draws his confused Jumble of Particulars; as because the Reader can easily observe and deduct those particular Articles, (which deducted, there will remain but very little Difference, and) which are mentioned by the Stile of *Aids*, *Scutage*, *Hidage*, or *Danegeld*; to which he may likewise add that of *Donum*, which is a general Term often used in our Records, as well as by our Historians, for *Scutage*; of which he might have seen abundance of Instances in Mr. *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, particularly in p. 435 and 436, with regard to our Records; in which it is also used frequently to signify and *Hidage* or *Tallage*, as well as *Scutage*; the first of which was paid for Lands not of military Tenure; the second out of Towns or Burghs, and by the Tenants of the King's Demesnes; and the last was levied upon Knights Fees; and yet they all are sometimes mentioned under the general Term *Donum*; as Mr. *Madox* shews, *Hist. Exch.* p. 480. Our Historians too are so loose in respect of the *Latin* Words, by which they describe the *technical* Names of our *English* Taxes and Usages, that a Man not versed in Antiquity may easily find a Pretence to multiply any or every Kind of them, to many times the Number of what they were in reality. Any-body that, besides this Confusion of Names, considers that our *Old Subsidies*, *Fifteenths*, and *Tenths*, were generally granted in one Year and collected in another, and sometimes were two, three, or more Years in collecting, will readily perceive, that several of them may speak of one and the self-same Tax in different Years, whilst one Historian fixes it to the Year it was laid, another to the Year it was levied, and others to some  
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of the different Years in which it continued to be collected. There are few Facts more generally known all over a Nation than the Birth of a King's Children, and particularly of the eldest, the Heir of the Crown; and yet I have seen such different Years affixed by different Historians to the Birth of these Princes, as is really amazing, and not to be accounted for always, without supposing great Heedlessness in some Writers; tho' perhaps it may be solved in a great many Cases, from the different Times at which they begin the Date of their Year; some from *Easter*, a moveable Feast, according to the old *French* Manner; some from *Lady-Day*, according to our present *English*; some from *Jan. 1*, according to the general Practice of the World; some from *Dec. 25*, according to the Usage of the Court of *Rome*; and others still more backward in the foregoing Year, as far as *Michaelmas*; which a very learned Man, and an eminent Civilian, who had been employed in various Embassies, *Adam de Myrilmouth* does in his History, as *Ralph Higden* had done before him, and *Fabian* did afterwards. I need not observe what Confusion this must throw upon their Accounts of Taxes, and what Handles they afford for a Writer in Distress, who like a drowning Man, will catch at every Twig, to multiply unreasonably the Number of our Taxes in ancient Reigns. In a word, our old Historians must be read with great Attention, compared with one another, confronted with Records, and examined in all Cases with a critical Severity and Exactness, and with a Judgment long experienced in Matters of this nature, before one should presume to lay a Stress upon their Authority.

How far the *Cambridge Gentleman* is qualified in these respects, the Reader may judge, from the Specimens he has given in his late *Letter*, of his Knowledge in Antiquity, and of the Sources from

whence he derives all his Pretensions to that Knowledge. Those Sources seem to be only Mr. *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, and the MS. of the *Cotton Library*, which he so much admires. Mr. *Madox* is undoubtedly a good Authority; but is an hasty reading of him, by a Person who (whatever his natural Genius is) may well be supposed not versed in Antiquity, from the Contempt which in some Passages of his *Letter* he expresses of that Study, sufficient to make him understand his Author? It has been already shewn, how grossly he has either misrepresented or mistaken Mr. *Madox*; and in the very Point now in question, he exaggerates his Authority; and what is a strong Probability in Mr. *Madox*, he advances (p. 25) to a Proof and Certainty. *A. de Swereford*, in his *Dialogue of the Exchequer*, says, "he had never seen or heard, that any Scutages were assessed in the Time of Henry I." Mr. *Madox* (*H. E.* p. 435) thought it more than probable there were some, from a Writ which he recites in his Notes at length. The *Abbey of Westminster* had been endowed with Land at *Periton* in *Cheeshire* in *Frankalmoine*, free from *Scutage* and all secular Services. The Abbey apprehending an Encroachment upon their Privileges, got the King's Writ, directed to the Constable of *Chester*, requiring those Privileges to be preserved, and that if any thing of theirs had been taken away unjustly, it should be restored. This is the Substance of the Writ, which does not clearly specify, whether the Attempt upon the Privileges of the Abbey was in the point of *Scutage*, or of any other secular Usage or Service. And if it was clear in this respect, it would be far from invalidating *A. de Swereford's* Testimony, or proving there was any general *Scutage* raised through the Kingdom. For *William the Conqueror* had erected the County of *Chester* into a Palatinate, and given it to his Cousin *Hugh Lupus*; who,

who, and the succeeding Earls, enjoyed all Regalities there, till 27 *Hen. III.*, when the last Earl of the Family died. The People of that Palatinate had a Tax among themselves, called *Mise*, and for several hundred Years after that Time never paid to the general publick Taxes of the Kingdom, and for that Reason had no Representatives in Parliament. The Earl was one of the principal Lords of the *Marches of Wales*, and the Scutages of the Knights Fees in that County, were not due to the King, but to *the Earls*, who being engaged in continual Hostilities with the *Welsh*, raised them upon their Tenants by Knights Service, when they did not attend them in their Expeditions into *Wales*. So that the Writ quoted, far from proving a *Certainty*, does not so much as infer a *Probability*, that there was any general Scutage in the Kingdom, in the Time of *Hen. I.*; especially when so ancient and learned an Author as *A. de Swereford* maintains the contrary.

I observe likewise, that Scutages were not always raised within the Year in which they were laid, but were sometimes several Years in collecting, and the Sheriff accompted only for such Parts as he received of them in the Year of his Sherifalty; his Predecessors or Successors in that Office accompting for the rest in their respective Years: So that I have seen in the *Pipe-rolls* Accompts of the Receipt of Money for Scutages that had been assessed six Years before; and particularly for *Scutages of Wales*; so that from a Sheriff's accompting for *Scutage* in any particular Year, there is no inferring that it was assessed in that Year, since it might have been assessed some Years before, tho' the Payment of it delayed, in particular Cases, by Pretences of Privileges, disputes as to the *Quantum*, or on some other Occasion. So that Mr. *Madox* (whose chief Design was not to give us the Number, or fix the Years, of Taxes, but only to give an Account of the Nature  
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of each particular Branch of the Revenue, the Manner of raising it, and the Persons upon whom it was levied) his Quotation of a Sheriff's Accompt, is a Proof only of the Time of Payment of a particular Part of an Aid, and not always of the Time when the Aid was first given. I mention this Observation, as what is well known to every body conversant in the Pipe Rolls, and what may be of general Use in the Reading of Mr. *Madox*; for as to the *Scutage for the Army of Wales* (which he is quoted by the *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 27. to prove) it is one of the *Seven Scutages* which (besides the Aid for marrying the King's Daughter, mention'd by the *Full Answer*, p. 35.) are said by that Author, p. 29. to have been raised in *Henry the Second's* Time.

As to the Opposition between the Great Mr. *Carte* and Sir *Robert Cotton*, which takes up so many Pages in the *Cambridge Gentleman's Letter*, there is very little Weight in it, whatever Shew it may make. There are in the *Cotton Library*, in the Volume mark'd *Cleopatra*, F. VI. two Treatises of Sir *Robert Cotton's* on the Subject of our Taxes, the one of which, in p. 147, of Dr. *Smith's Catalogue* of that Library, is distinguished by n. 6. the other by n. 11. the first wrote in *English*, the last in *Latin*. King *James I.* being in distress for Money, and his Ministers employ'd in contriving Projects how to raise it, the Earl of *Northampton* engaged his Friend Sir *Robert Cotton* to search into the ancient Methods taken for that Purpose; which he did accordingly; and having drawn up a Treatise on the Subject, presented it to the Earl. This is the Account which Dr. *Smith* in his Life of Sir *Robert* gives of that Treatise; and as he speaks of but *one* Treatise, it is very probable, that this was that which is mark'd n. 11. and is wrote in *Latin*, of which Language that Earl was infinitely fond (as he shews in all his Speeches, which are fill'd with numberless Quotations

ons out of *Latin* Authors;) and that the other (*n. 6.*) was only a rough Draught taken out of his Common-place Book, or Collections of Passages in our Historians and other Monuments, in order to be digested afterwards with Judgment, when he had all the Passages before him in view, and after examining all, might cull out such as he deem'd authentick: Agreeable hereto, this *n. 6.* seems to be wrote in haste, and in a miserable Hand, unfit to be offered to the Earl of *Northampton*; whereas what I have seen of Sir *Robert's* ordinary Writing is very plain and legible. 'Twas possibly for this Reason, that in 1651, when Mr. *James Howell* printed some other *English* Discourses of Sir *Robert's*, under the Title of *Cottoni Posthuma*, and dedicated them to Sir *Robert Pye*, an old intimate Friend and Neighbour of Sir *Robert Cotton's*, he intirely omitted that about Taxes in *n. 6.* Yet this very *n. 6.* thus rejected by Mr. *Howell* and Sir *Robert Pye*, is by the *Cambridge Gentleman* thought worthy of his Choice, tho' the very same *MS. F. VI.* afforded him another Treatise on the same Subject, which being wrote in *Latin*, and intended for the learned World, might naturally for that Reason be judged to be wrote at greater Leisure, and with better Judgment and Accuracy.

This seems indeed to be the Case; *n. 6.* says, as the Letter-Writer quotes it, *p. 24.* "that *William I.* raised Hideage and Danegelt *divers Times*, sometimes at 2 s. sometimes at 6 s. the Hide." *N. 11.* says, *he once raised 6 s. an Hide* (as is said in the *Full Answer*, *p. 37.*) and mentions nothing of the 2 s. an Hide, nor of any other Time of raising it. *N. 6.* says of *W. Rufus*, that he took 20 s. an Head from the 20000 Foot he had summoned to *Normandie*, and quotes for it *Matthew of Westminster*. *N. 11.* says, he took but 10 s. an Head of them (agreeable to what is said in the *Full Answer*, *p. 27*)

and quotes for it *Matthew Paris*, an Author in every learned Man's Judgment infinitely preferable to the other. 'Twould be easy to tire the Reader with dry Quotations out of these two *Numbers* 6 and 11. contrary to one another, and set forth the Differences and Oppositions between the *English* Sir Robert Cotton, and the *Latin* Sir Robert Cotton; but this would be an abominable Treatment of that learned Antiquary, and is fit only for the Pen of the *Cambridge Gentleman*.

There is the less Occasion to do this, because the Author of the *Historical Account of Taxes*, first published about 1728, in executing his Design, which (he says in his Preface) was to *make an exact Collection of all the several Taxes raised upon the Subject in every Reign, under their several Denominations*, had not only Mr. *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, and Mr. *Leyland's MS.* under his Consideration, but likewise these two very Treatises (N. 6 and 11) under his Examination, and mentions them throughout his Book, admitting what is there said in some Cases, and pointing out the Mistakes in others. These having been so strictly and thoroughly examined by that Writer, the Author of the *Full Answer* has no manner of Occasion to examine them anew, since not having any Collections or Papers of his own by him when he wrote it, he took the short Abstract which he has there given of the Parliamentary Taxes in Subsidies, Tenths, Fifteenths, from that *Historical Account*, which he had formerly examined in an hundred Places, and found it to be generally just; nor does he remember where he ever found Fault with it, but in Cases where Taxes were exaggerated by some Historians beyond the Truth, and the Author erred only in following his Guide. And whoever pleases to compare the *Full Answer's* Enumeration of Parliamentary Aids and Taxations with that which is given in that *Historical Account*,  
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will find that he has not retrenched one from the Number.

The *Cotton Library* hath been for some Years past, ever since the Fire which consumed part of it, kept in a Place so inconvenient, that it is not easy for People to consult the Manuscripts there reposed. But there is printed in the *Cottoni Posthuma*, a Treatise of Sir Robert Cotton's, wrote in 1609, about the same time and on the same Occasion as the MS. above-mentioned. 'Tis intituled, *The Manner and Means how the Kings of England have, from Time to Time, supported and repaired their Estates*. This is what every Reader may easily consult ; and there, (p. 164, 165.) he will see Sir Robert quoting an Original Roll among the Records of the Council in the 12th Year of King Henry IV. to shew that the Revenue of the Crown, *together with the Subsidy of Wool and Tenth of the Clergy, amounted to no more than 48000 l. a Year*. He will see a like Roll in the 3d of Henry V. cited to prove, that " *the Revenue in*  
 " *the great Custom of Wools, the Petty Custom,*  
 " *Tunnage and Poundage, Revenue of Wales and*  
 " *the Dutchy of Cornwall, the Hanaper, the Ac-*  
 " *compts of Sheriffs, Escheators, the Exchange, and*  
 " *the Benefit of Wards and Marriages, did not rise*  
 " *to above 56966 l.*" and this at the Time that Prince undertook the Conquest of *France*. He will there find the same learned Baronet assuring us, from the Accompts of the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, that in the 12th of Queen *Elizabeth*, all the Revenue, after the Increase of it by the Possessions of dissolved Abbeys and religious Houses (besides the Wards and Dutchy of *Lancaster*) came but to 188197 l. 4 s. So far was the Crown in former Days from having any such Power of Money, as the *By-Stander* pretended.

The *Cambridge Gentleman's* next Attack is upon what is said in the *Full Answer*, p. 52. " that, ex-  
 " clusive of the Tunnage and Poundage, *all the Aids*

“ which King James I. received from his Subjects,  
 “ amounted at most to 830000 *l.* which at a Medi-  
 “ um of 22 Years, is less than 40000 *l.* a Year; ”  
 and imagines that he makes this Attack with great  
 Advantage; because Mr. Carte, in his *Life of the*  
*first Duke of Ormonde*, had said, that King James had  
*in the first 16 Years of his Reign received 2200000 *l.**  
*in Aids from Parliament.* He triumphs much, p. 41.  
 in this Opposition between Mr. Carte and the *Full*  
*Answer*, tho’ if to the extraordinary Aids of Parlia-  
 ment in Subsidies, Tenths and Fifteenths, amount-  
 ing to 830000 *l.* you add the Produce of the ordi-  
 nary Revenue of *Tunnage and Poundage*, the two Ac-  
 counts may be very consistent: But Mr. Carte thinks  
 he owes more to Truth, than to be content with this  
 Observation. He therefore declares frankly, That  
 as in all Histories there are various Passages which  
 do not enter into the main Design of the Work, but  
 yet are necessary to connect the different Parts there-  
 of with one another; and this in question being  
 one of the Passages of that Kind, he did not exa-  
 mine it so strictly as he should have done, and find-  
 ing that Account of the 2200000 *l.* in a Letter sent  
 to the Duke of Ormonde, containing the Contents  
 of a Paper found in Sir Edward Coke’s Study after  
 his Death, in which King James was said to have  
 squandered that Sum upon the *Scotch and English*  
*Favourites*, he did not give himself the Trouble of  
 examining it, but inserted it in his History. He  
 hath since examined that particular Point, and find-  
 ing that Paper to be mistaken, and the Account he  
 took thence to be erroneous, he retracts it without  
 any Difficulty. He had indeed a very great Opi-  
 nion of Sir Edward Coke’s Knowledge of the Re-  
 venue; but tho’ the World may possibly admit this  
 as an Excuse for inserting a Paper of his without  
 Examination, he will not allow it to be so himself,  
 being sensible that he copies a great many Passages  
 and

and Accounts of Things, not that he either approves or credits them, but in order to examine, and sometimes in order to refute, them; and he might therefore the easier imagine that Sir *Edward Coke*, who was a great Collector and Dealer in Common-place Books (the Fashion of that Age) might do the same. But he was too eager and intent upon the principal Parts of his History to make this Reflection at that Time; it shall however make him at least more cautious for the future, and keep him from trusting to any thing without Examination.

'Tis near ten Years ago since he wrote the Life of the Duke of *Ormonde*; and all that Interval of Time having been almost entirely employed upon *English* History, 'tis reasonable to suppose he may have made some Discoveries, of which he was not before apprized. He has read abundance of Collections relating to the Time of King *Charles II.* and has in his Power a Series of Memoirs from the Beginning to the End of his Reign; in which all those Intrigues and Turns at Court at the latter End of that King's Life, which Bishop *Burnet*, with all his *Gout* for Tales of Secret History, and all his Genius for Conjectures, does not pretend to account for, are laid open in the clearest and most convincing manner by the Person who was most affected by them, and had the best Reason to know them; and if thus better instructed than he was some Years ago, he should come to deliver any thing upon Evidence which has been since offered him, different from what he has there laid down, he thinks it would be a mean Objection for any Body to urge, that he thought differently ten Years before. Mean as it is, it may possibly deter some People, whose Pride will not allow them to confess an Error, from publishing Truths discovered by them, after they had given their Sentiments on a Subject; but it will have no Effect on a Man that thinks nothing upon Earth so

sacred as Truth, and will ever prefer it to all other Considerations whatever. An Author is generally deemed to be justified by his Vouchers, at least where he takes Care to examine them, and has just Reason to think them authentick ; or if he has any Doubt about them, if he informs the World, upon whose Credit, or on what Authority his Relations stand. Mr. *Carte* acted in this Manner, when he published his *History of the Duke of Ormond, and the Affairs of Ireland in his Time* ; he had the most authentick Memoirs for all his *Grace's* Conduct in the Government of the Kingdom committed to his Care, and was so scrupulous in the Use of them, that wherever he imagined his Accounts drawn from thence might be disputed by any Sett of Men, as contrary to their former Notions and Prejudices, he hath given his Relations of such Transactions in the very Words of his Authorities. But as to the Passages of his *Grace's* Life, and the Events that happened during his Abode in *England*, finding no Letters among his *Grace's* Papers giving an Account of these, he took them chiefly from Sir *Robert Southwell's* Account thereof ; and tho' he perceived that Sir *Robert* had in his Relation of those Passages interlarded them with some Turns and Reflections of his own, different from Mr. *Carte's* own Sentiments, yet they being so interwoven with the Relation that it was not easy to separate them, and such a Separation being impracticable without exposing him to the Charge of Partiality and Unfaithfulness, he chose to run any Inconvenience, and publish them in Sir *Robert's* own Words, and attended with all his Reflections, rather than afford a Pretence for such an Imputation. But he does not think himself, by thus delivering Sir *Robert's* Sentiments, precluded from giving his own upon Occasion ; on the contrary, he conceives himself under stricter Obligations than another Man to correct any Mistake that he shall discover

discover therein, when he can support that Correction with good Evidence. This is a Duty which every Man owes to Truth, and of which *Mr. Carte* in particular is very sensible, being ever resolved to follow it in all Cases whatsoever; and with regard to the Duke of *Ormonde's Life*, it is with Reason, and a just Consciouſness of the Purity of his own Intentions, that he maintains, that never was any Book wrote with a stricter Fidelity in the use of his Materials, nor with greater Impartiality, wherever he conceived himself at liberty to exercise his Judgment.

To return from this Digression. The *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 42, attacks the *Full Answer* for saying, *that the Amount of all the Aids granted to King James I. by Parliament was 830000l.* and with his usual Politeness, says, *this is absolutely false*, and that the *Full Answer* has omitted several Subsidies, Tenths, and Fifteenths, which are specified in the Statutes. Whoever reads the *Full Answer*, will see, in p. 44, that he did not pretend to compute the Amount of the Subsidies, Tenths and Fifteenths of the Clergy, for want of proper Materials for that Purpose; but in the next Page he founds his Estimates of the Amount of the Subsidies, Tenths and Fifteenths of the Laity, upon Sir *E. Coke's* Valuation thereof, according to which he says, that all of these *that were given by Parliament*, and levied upon the People of *England* in King *James's* Time, produced no more than 830000l. nor was he mistaken; for the printed Statutes, out of which he took that Account, mention only three Subsidies and six Fifteenths of the Laity in 3 *Jac.* one Subsidy and one Fifteenth in 7 *Jac.* two Subsidies in 18 *Jac.* and three Subsidies, with as many Fifteenths and Tenths, in 21 *Jac.* which is the very Number mentioned in the *Full Answer*, p. 49 and 50, and which (if computed) will be found to amount to no more than the Sum

above mentioned. If the *Cambridge Gentleman* can find any more, he should specify them; I am sure a common Reader will find no more in the printed Statutes; which being an unerring Rule to go by, there is no occasion more particularly to refute what is advanced by a Writer which deserves so little Credit, as the unknown libellous Author of the *Narrative History of the first fourteen Years of King James*; printed in 4to in 1651, when all the Scandals and Falsehoods that could be raked up against the Family of the *Stuarts* were spread about, to give the People a Dislike to Monarchy, and to establish the new-formed Commonwealth. “ I shall only make  
 “ an Observation or two upon him, viz. that it is  
 “ not from this *Narrative History*, but from a different Tract printed with it, and intituled, *An Abstract of the present State of his Majesty's Revenue, with the Assignations and Defalcations upon the same*, all Monies brought into his Majesty's  
 “ Coffers from time to time since his coming to  
 “ the Crown of *England*, by what Means soever,  
 “ with the ordinary annual Issues, Gifts, Rewards,  
 “ and extraordinary Disbursements, &c.” that the *Cambridge Gentleman* has borrowed his Sum of 2,193374 *l.* extraordinarily raised, in the first fourteen Years of King *James*, which he opposes to the *Full Answer's* Accompt of the 830000 *l.* raised by *Parliament*. The unwary Reader may possibly have been led by that Opposition to imagine, that the Sum of 2,193374 *l.* or the greatest Part of it, (for he says that it was not *all* so raised) was extraordinarily raised by *Parliament*; whereas the Authority from whence the *Cambridge Gentleman* quotes it, represents it, in *p.* 10, 11, and 12, as arising not only from the Subsidies (which, giving, *p.* 70, the Particulars of the Assessment of that of 7 *Jac.* in each County, he computes as amounting only to 69666 *l.* a less Valuation than the *Full Answer* put upon

upon it from Sir *E. Coke*) and other Parliamentary Aids, but from abundance of other Articles, as  
 “ Sales of Lands and Woods 802563 *l.* Confirmations of defective Titles to Estates 53069 *l.* Compositions for Assart Lands 23608 *l.* Fines of Copy-holders 18600 *l.* Silver Ore out of the *Scotch*  
 “ Mine 10000 *l.* the Ayde to make Prince *Henry*  
 “ Knight 21800 *l.* Ayde to marry the King’s eldest  
 “ Daughter to the Elector *Palatine* 20500 *l.* (the  
 “ Charge of which, with her Portion, he makes,  
 “ p. 14 and 15, to amount to 147572 *l.*) Creation  
 “ of Baronets for defraying the Charge of the Army  
 “ in *Ireland* 98550 *l.* old Debts in Time of *H. VIII.*  
 “ 10000 *l.* Fines in the *Star-chamber* 16000 *l.* Fines  
 “ for Licences of Taverns, and for New Buildings  
 “ in and about *London*, 9536 *l.* Payments of *Tho.*  
 “ *Sutton’s* Executors, to be disposed of to pious  
 “ Uses, 10000 *l.* the Benevolence (which is mentioned in the *Full Answer*, p. 28,) 52909 *l.* Fines  
 “ for Leafes of different Parts of the Customs  
 “ 68500 *l.* Sale of Goods confiscated or mortgaged  
 “ 11693 *l.* Lord *Wotton’s* voluntary Present to the  
 “ King 1000 *l.* Money borrowed by the King, which  
 “ he was to repay, 111046 *l.* Money due to Queen  
 “ *Elizabeth*, repaid by the *French King*, 60000 *l.*  
 “ Money due to Queen *Elizabeth*, repaid by the  
 “ States, 408000 *l.*” Such are the Articles out of which that Author makes up the Sum quoted by the *Cambridge Gentleman*; who advances the last Article to 468000 *l.* by tacking (I suppose) the *French Debt* to the *Dutch*. The Author certainly shews a very strong Passion to enhance the Value of the King’s Receipts, when he places his very Debts, (the Money he borrowed at Interest by Privy-Seals, to be repaid out of the Customs) among them.

Several Remarks might be made on these Articles, but I shall only observe, that to these extraordinary Receipts, the same Author adds, the King’s extraordinary

*dinary Disbursements*; the Particulars of which seem unavoidable, and which (exclusive of the ordinary Issues and Charges of the Government) amounted to 2,393,429 *l.* (besides 13,000 *l.* distributed among the Governors and Officers of *Flushing* and *Brill*, in recompence of the Loss of their Places, upon the Surrender of these Towns to the States;) so that in the whole they exceeded the Receipts by 212,065; and that among these *extraordinary Disbursements* there is one Article, *viz. in discharge of Debts due in Ireland in the late Queen's Time, and in discharge of sundry Provisions there, over and above the Establishment*, 247,433 *l.* but he entirely omits the vast Sums Queen *Elizabeth* had borrowed in *England* upon *Privy-Seals*, which the Author of the *Annals of King James* and *King Charles*, from 1612 to 1642, (which *Dr. Morley Bishop of Winchester*, a very good Judge, being himself a Cotemporary, used to recommend as the justest Account of those Times then extant) says, *p. 12.* were more than had been so borrowed for an Age before, and left them all for her Successor *King James* to discharge, and which I remember to have seen computed at above 400,000 *l.*

The *Cambridge Gentleman* quotes the same Author for making "the ordinary Revenue at the Time, "*(viz. 15 Jac.)* amount (Defalcations deducted) to "439,863 *l.* a Year, all which, except the 160,000 *l.* a Year for the Customs, were suppressed (as he says) by his Adversary, who might with much better Reason retort the Charge upon him for suppressing what the Author he quotes says, *p. 9.* that the ordinary Issues of the Revenue (of which he specifies the Particulars) did then (15 *Jac.*) amount to 487,480 *l.* and exceeded the ordinary Receipts by 366,171 *l.* Thus does his own Author shew, that the Crown Revenue in the Time of *King James I.* was not equal to the ordinary Charge of the Government; so that there was an absolute Necessity for extraordinary Supplies by

by Parliament ; and yet the King had too much Reason with regard to these, to express himself, as he did in one of his Speeches to his last Parliament, “ Sure I am, *I have had the least Help in Parliament of any King that ever reigned over you these many Years.*” It was only of these extraordinary Supplies that the *Full Answer* proposed to speak of in his Enumeration of the *Taxes raised upon the People by Parliament* ; so that the Author of it hath not suppressed any thing that he ought to mention ; and all that the *Cambridge Gentleman* hath said about King *James’s*, and says in p. 43 and 44 of King *Charles’s*, *ordinary Revenue*, arising out of the Lands and Rents, &c. or in any other way, than by Taxes granted by Parliament or laid upon the Nation, is *nothing at all to the Purpose* ; but that *Gentleman* would have had very little to say, if it were not for his Knack of confounding Things of a different Nature together.

The Author of the *Full Answer* had no Design either to increase or diminish the Revenue in those two Reigns ; he had no Occasion to do either, it being an undoubted Fact, even by the *Cambridge Gentleman’s* favourite Author’s Account, as far as it goes, that the *ordinary Revenue* was never equal to the *ordinary Charge* of the Government in the former, and from the Journal of the Commons, Sept. 4, 1660. quoted in the *Letter*, p. 44. that it was *too little by 200000 l. a Year* to defray the Charge in the latter Reign. If he hath shewn any Zeal, or expressed any *Tenderness* for the Memory of King *James I.* they were not exerted improperly, in doing Justice to a Reign which (as the late Lord Treasurer *Oxford* used to say) was *the most misrepresented, and the least understood, of any in our English History*, and in behalf of a *Prince*, under whom his Subjects enjoyed the Blessings of a continued Peace for above twenty Years together, and were all that Time, by his

Care and Encouragement increasing in Wealth and Commerce; so that the Farm of the Customs which Queen *Elizabeth* \* raised from 14000 *l.* to 42000 *l.* a Year, rose without any enhancing of Rates or Addition of Duty, by Degrees, † till at the latter End of his Reign it was set for 160000 *l. per Annum*; and Dr. *Davenant* says, that the Stock of *England* rose from 17 Millions (its Valuation in 1600) to near 28 Millions, at which he computes its Value in 1630; a Prince, in a Word, to whom we of this Age are indebted in a great Measure for our comfortable Subsistence, and who was the Founder of the almost only beneficial Branch of Commerce, which foreign Wars, excessive Taxes, and corrupt Administrations have left us; for to him we owe the Plantation of *Virginia*, *New England*, and indeed all our Colonies in *America*, except *Jamaica*; the Benefits whereof to this Nation appear sufficiently from what the same Author says in his *Discourse on the Plantation Trade* (*ibid.* p. 218, 219.) “that from 1682 to  
 “ 1688, our Exports thither, at a Medium, were  
 “ 350000 *l.* a Year, and our Returns thence  
 “ 950000 *l.* by which there was a clear Gain of  
 “ 600000 *l.* and that 100000 Negroes employed in  
 “ those Plantations getting 16 *l.* an Head clear in a  
 “ Year, bring in 1,600000 *l.* a Year Profit to *Eng-*  
 “ *land.*”

The *Cambridge Gentleman's* Apology (in p. 45, 46) for the *By-Stander's* Attempt (p. 64, 65.) to deceive his Reader into a Belief that the 140000 *l.* given by an Act in 1660, was sufficient to pay off all the Expences of the Navy, as well as Army, hath been already consider'd. His next (in p. 47.) is for the *By-Stander's* Assertion (p. 64.) “that the Crown after-  
 “ wards demanded 420000 *l. more*, (which last Word implies a prior Demand) for discharging the *Re-*

\* Annals, p. 11.  
 Part II. p. 49.

† Discourse on the Publick Revenues.

*mainder of the Forces.* The *Full Answer* upon this, maintain'd, p. 58. that the King, far from demanding 420000 l. more, had never demanded any Sum whatever, either himself by "*Speech, Message, or otherwise,* or by any of his Officers delivering "*Estimates in the modern Way to the House* ; but all "*was transacted by the Parliament alone, and by* "*special Committees appointed to make the necessary Enquiries."* The Dispute was, whether the King demanded 420000 l. of the Parliament (as the *By-Stander* had asserted) and the *Cambridge Gentleman*, instead of producing any *Estimate* or any *Demand*, either of that particular Sum, or of any other whatever, refers his Reader to a Message by Mr. *Annesley* to the House of Commons, Aug. 9, 1666, "*to let them know what a sad Condition the Army* "*and Navy were in for want of Money, the Army* "*being for want of Payment necessitated to free* "*Quarter, and the Mariners ready to be in a Flame;*" and to another Message sent to the Lords, and communicated by them to the Commons in a Conference, on Aug. 31. following, in which the King, in answer to their Desires of a Recess, tells them, he will gratify them therein, "*not doubting but Care* "*will be taken for the raising such Money as shall* "*be necessary for the Payment of the Debts of the* "*Navy, disbanding of the Army, and supporting* "*it till it be disbanded."* The Reader will hardly find in those Messages, nor indeed in any Speech, or in any Part of the Journals of this Parliament, any thing like a *Demand*, either of 420000 l. or of any other Sum whatever, either before, or after the passing of an Act for that Aid; which was the only Point on which the Dispute turned.

The *Cambridge Gentleman* (p. 48, 49 and 50) falls foul on the Account given in the *Full Answer* (from p. 59 to p. 64) of several Reports of Committees in relation to the paying off the Navy and Army, and

to render it as *unintelligible* as he represents it, has endeavoured to confound it by the Help of Sir *W. Doyley's* Report, on *Dec. 3.* which appeared to the Author of the *Full Answer* so confused, that he did not think fit to make use of it for any other Purpose than (*p. 63.*) to shew there was at that Day so much of the Army kept up, that their Arrears amounted to 287924 *l.* 17 *s.* and to supply some Articles of Expençe, which Provision ought to be made to defray. He chose therefore to draw up his Account from the other Reports which are much clearer, and about which there could be no Difficulty. He is the more persuaded that he was in the Right, because a very good Accomptant whom he got to examine this Report of *Dec. 3.* found it as confused as he had thought it himself, and consequently very fit for the *By-Stander's* Purpose, to puzzle Matters. All the Substance of it is recited in the *Full Answer*, (*p. 63.*) except what it begins with, *viz.* the *State of Cash*, not given in the Manner of former Reports, but in the way of *Debtor* and *Creditor*. The *Debtor* Side is made up of the Amount of the two Months Assesment for 140000 *l.* the Produce of the *Poll Bill*, and the Assignments made them by Parliament of Monies arising out of the three Months Assesment, from *June 24, 1660.* Under this last Head, the Commissioners charge themselves with 36907 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* for which they had Orders of Parliament assigning that Sum to them, observing at the same time that 26384 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* Part of that Sum had not yet been received by them, but remained either in Sir *T. Player's* Hands, or had not been returned from the Counties. The *Creditor* Side is made up of their Payments for disbanding the Forces to the Amount of 325544 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* (of which 11000 *l.* was in Bills not then satisfied, discharging themselves therein by so much Money which they had not paid, as they had charged themselves before with

Money

Money they had not received) of 37765 *l.* 10 *s.* borrowed by them of the City of *London*, on Credit of the two Months Assesment, and by 287624 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* due to the 18 Ships and the Forces that were to be disbanded. They observe under this last Article, that the Arrears due to three Regiments of Foot and one of Horse are not computed in it, a Particular which the *Full Answer* overlook'd, tho' the Arrears due to them, if the same with those mention'd in Sir *W. Doyley's* Report of *Nov.* 6. as undisbanded (and they could not well be any other) amounted then to 42944 *l.* 13 *s.* and there was another Month's Pay due to them on *Dec.* 3. Sir *W. Doyley* summing up the above Accompt, makes the *Creditor* Side 650934 *l.* 9 *s.* and deducting from it 426331 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* on the *Debtor* Side, makes the Balance 224603 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* as the *Cambridge Gentleman* represents it, *p.* 50. vainly hoping thereby to persuade his Reader into a mistaken Notion, that the 420000 *l.* afterwards given was a *much too ample Provision* for paying off the 18 Ships and disbanding the Army. 'Tis probably with this View that he omitted not only the Article of *casual Charges* of 150000 *l.* mentioned in Sir *W. Doyley's* Report of *Nov.* 6. quoted in the *Full Answer*, *p.* 61. but also the Sums spoken of in the Report of *Dec.* 3. as *not formerly stated*, viz. 8000 *l.* 9000 *l.* 3244 *l.* 19 *s.* and 4500 *l.* in all 24744 *l.* 19 *s.* and the 1100 *l.* a Day growing Charge till the Forces should be actually disbanded, as also the 42944 *l.* 13 *s.* due to the three Regiments of Foot and the Troop of Horse, not computed in the Accompt presented, *Dec.* 3. besides their Pay for the last Month, and the growing Charge; Articles which, had not the *Cambridge Gentleman* been pleas'd to omit them, would have plainly shewn the Reader that the 420000 *l.* afterwards given was too little to pay off the 18 Ships and disband the Army.

He is the less excusable in this Omission, because having by the Interest of Mr. S—— a Bencher of the Temple, obtained the Privilege of borrowing and carrying to his own House those Journals of the House of Commons, (which the Author of the *Full Answer* only perused by Snatches at the Library Hours) he had an Opportunity of consulting them at leisure, and with all the Convenience imaginable; and being so great a Master of Accompts (as the World fames him) he was qualified by his Skill to discover several Matters, which might have escaped the Observation of the Author of the *Full Answer*, who had nothing but a plain Understanding, unexercised in Matters of that nature, to assist him in his Enquiry. This however, he hopes, will be sufficient to enable him to clear the Point in dispute from the Misrepresentations of the *By-Stander*; since the bare stating Matters of Fact, as they appear from the History of the Time and the Journals of Parliament will make it plain to every Reader.

From the Time of *Oliver Cromwell's* Death to the Restoration, *England* was a continued Scene of Trouble and Distraction; the Government changing Hands from Time to Time: The Standing Army, which supported the Usurpation, ready, for want of being regularly paid, every Moment to mutiny and live upon Free Quarter. The Year 1659, besides the constant Charge of that Army, and of Fleets to guard the Coasts and Channel, and serve for Convoys to Merchants, gave occasion to various extraordinary and very great Expences, both in the Sea-Service, on account of the Fleet sent to the *Baltick*; and in the Land, by the March of Armies, and the Charges of suppressing Sir G. *Booth's* Insurrection, and those that were attempted in other parts of the Kingdom. In the Beginning of the following Year, there was another extraordinary Expence; for besides

sides the usual Fleet, (which consisted of 101 Ships) when it was resolved to call the King home, a Fleet of 25 Ships was fitted out in all haste to fetch him over from *Holland*. These were the 25 Ships that lay useless in Harbour at the Charge of 15 or 16000 *l.* a Month, after His Majesty's Return; and are mentioned by the Lords in the Conference of *Sept. 7, 1660*; of which an Account is given in the *Full Answer*, p. 59; and upon which the Commons appropriated Part of the Poll-Bill towards the paying thereof, and brought in the 140000 *l.* Assessment as a further Supply for that Purpose, and for disbanding the Army.

How far these were a Provision for those Ends, appears from several Reports made to the House of Commons, which are very fairly and justly represented in the *Full Answer*: But to clear that Account from all Exceptions and Cavils, and because there are sometimes Figures omitted or mistaken in the Totals, it may be proper to recite several Particulars, which for brevity were omitted by that Author. p. 60, Sir *W. Doyley*, on *Nov. 6*, reported from the *Commissioners for disbanding the Army*, that they had paid off and disbanded,

In <i>England</i> ,		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
22 Garrisons	— — —	20023	18	2
General Officers in the Train	— — —	1624	13	6
15 Regiments of Foot	— — —	117966	0	6
4 Regiments of Horse	— — —	55353	11	2
6 Ships paid off	— — —	23000	0	0
<i>Scotland</i> ,				
The General Officers	— — —	797	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
and Train	— — —	206	4	0
<i>Edinburg</i> Garrison	— — —	20149	8	8
One Regiment of Horse	— — —	11263	10	9
Total paid		250384	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

And

And that there still remained to be disbanded,

In <i>England</i> ,		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Eleven Garrisons	— — —	13877	4	0
3 Regiments of Foot	— — —	39308	13	0
9 ditto of Horse, with the Life- guard of Horse	— — —	168416	8	10
19 Ships, by Estimate	— — —	138132	10	0
Total		359734	15	0
<i>Scotland</i> ,				
Garrisons	— — —	3118	0	2
4 Regiments of Foot	— — —	48685	19	0
Major-General <i>Morgan's</i> Troop	— — —	3636	8	10
Lord <i>Falkland's</i> Regiment of Horse	— — —	20241	6	6
Total		435416	10	4

“ *Besides several Sums falling under several Heads in the said Report specified.*” The rest of this Report (except a short State of Cash, nothing to the purpose, is in the *Full Answer*, p. 61; and from thence it appears plainly, that the Sum paid by the Commissioners, viz. 250384*l.* 17*s.* 11¼*d.* and that which was wanted to pay off the undisbanded Forces and the 19 Ships remaining, viz. 435416*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* making together 685801*l.* 8*s.* 3¼*d.* or, as it is computed in the *Report*, 685819*l.* 8*s.* 9¼*d.* and the Assignations on the 3 Months, the Poll-Bill, and the 140000*l.* Assessment, producing only 413000*l.* towards that Sum, there was wanting to answer it (as the *Report* says) 272819*l.* 8*s.* 9¼*d.* besides other Sums from casual and uncertain Charges (probably the same as the above-mentioned *several Sums falling under several Heads in the said Report specified*, tho’ the Particulars are not transcribed thence into the *Journal*) amounting to 150000*l.* so that the Money to be provided by Parliament on a clear Balance

larice was 422819*l.* 8*s.* 9¼*d.* Now all that the Parliament provided further for that Purpose being only 420000*l.* (for I find by the Journal of Dec. 17, 1660, that the Month's Assessment of 70000*l.* granted afterwards, was intended for the Charges of the Coronation; and for Jewels to be set in the Crown) it is evident to a Demonstration, that it was not sufficient to pay off the 19 Ships, and the undisbanded Forces, tho' there had been no Deduction from the 420000*l.* for the Charge of Collecting; and tho' all the Forces had been disbanded that very Day, Nov. 6. whereas the *By-Stander* allows, p. 64, that they were not all disbanded till Feb. 14 following.

This Accompt of Sir *W. Doyley's* is confirmed or repeated in Sir *T. Clarges's* Report on Nov. 12. from the Committee appointed to *examine the Debts of the Navy and Army*, and other publick Debts of the Kingdom. In which after giving an Accompt of the *Debt of the Navy in charge before his Majesty's coming in*, (which for "discharge of the Officers  
"and Mariners *Wages*, Provisions of *Viſtuals* and  
"Stores, and to the Officers of the Ordnance, and the  
"ordinary and extraordinary *Expences* of the *Seven*  
"Yards; amounted to 678000*l.*") he mentions the Computation made by the *Commissioners for disbanding the Army*, that over and above the Poll-Bill, and the Assessments above-mentioned, *there would be wanting to disband the remaining Part of the Army*, and the 19 Ships not yet discharged, the Sum (in Words at length) of 422819*l.* After this he represents the Necessity of providing 200000*l.* to supply the Stores, which were empty both of *Viſtuals* and other Necessaries for the Fleet; and then computing the Whole at 1300819*l.* 8*s.* he observes, that of this Sum, what required a speedy Supply and Advancement was 248049*l.* 8*s.* due to the Officers and Mariners (not of any of the 25 Ships, or of such as

I

the

the King was to receive into his Pay, but) of another Part of the Fleet then in Pay, for bare Wages to November 10; and the 422819 *l.* above-mentioned making together 670868 *l.* 8 *s.* Every Body will here observe, that the Parliament giving only 420000 *l.* left of the 1300819 *l.* 8 *s.* no less than 880819 *l.* 8 *s.* without any Provision.

The Commissioners for disbanding the Army were going on with the Work; and on Nov. 23, Sir *W. Doyley* reported from them the Progress they had made in the last 17 Days, having in that Time paid off,

In England,	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Earl of <i>Peterborough's</i> Regiment	9836	2	1
Colonel <i>Hubblethorn's</i> ——— —	12085	8	6
Earl of <i>Oxford's</i> ——— ———	15989	9	1
Lord <i>Hawley's</i> ——— ——— ———	16510	18	1
Sir <i>Anthony Ashley Cooper's</i> ———	16510	18	1
Sir <i>Edward Rossiter's</i> ——— ———	15027	4	11
The Ship call'd the <i>Wolf</i>			

Scotland,			
Three Troops of Lord <i>Falkland's</i> } Regiment ——— ——— ———	9329	6	8
Captain <i>Mason's</i> Company ———	1101	10	0
Lieutenant-Colonels Company ———	1083	12	0
Total	95013	1	11

Then follows a List of “ several Regiments and  
“ Garrisons, the Accompts whereof were stated,  
“ but they could not pay them for want of Money,  
“ so they still remained undisbanded, viz.

In

In England,		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Regiments of	{ Col. <i>Ingoldsfy</i>	13738	5	8
	{ Col. <i>Oneile</i>	16398	0	5
The Life-Guard of Horfe ———		6079	19	7
Garrifons of the Isle of <i>Wight</i> ———		30710	10	0
———— <i>Brounster</i> Castle ———		123	3	4
———— <i>Walmer</i> Castle ———		425	1	0
———— <i>Tilbury</i> Fort ———		187	9	8
———— <i>Deal</i> Castle ———		518	3	8
———— <i>Landgard</i> Fort ———		867	1	2
The General Regiment of Horfe		13728	5	0
The General's Regiment, <i>ditto</i> ———		18197	12	0
The Duke of <i>York's ditto</i> ———		14520	18	0
Sir <i>Ralph Knight's ditto</i> ———		18197	12	0
Garrifons of <i>Hereford</i> ———		52	13	0
———— <i>Guernsey</i> ———		1936	7	0
———— <i>Jersey</i> ———		3440	16	0
———— <i>Portsmouth</i> ———		629	19	0
———— Tower of <i>London</i> ———		70	4	0
<i>Scotland,</i>				
Col. <i>Clark's</i> Regiment of Foot, in }		7500	0	0
part — — — — — }				
Three Troops of Lord <i>Falkland's</i> —		9329	0	0
Capt. <i>Tongue's</i> Company — — —		1101	10	0
<hr/>				
Total of Regiments and Gar- }		157752	11	0
rifons undifbanded — — — }				
The 18 Ships will require the Sum }		138132	10	0
of — — — — — }				

The Total of these Sums (being 295885 *l.* 1 *s.*) is stated in the Report at 269480 *l.* 1 *s.* and with the casual Sums of 150000 *l.* mentioned in their former Report or Representation, the Commissioners make the total Sum wanting, to be 419480 *l.* 1 *s.* which is still more than the Act for 420000 *l.* would produce in neat Money, had not 80000 *l.* been advanced upon it at 10 *per Cent.* according to the

Rate of Interest fixed by that Act. And this 419480 *l.* 1 *s.* still remained, after 95013 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.* above the 250384 *l.* 17 *s.* 11  $\frac{1}{4}$  *d.* (making together 345397 *l.* 19 *s.* 10  $\frac{1}{4}$  *d.*) had been disbursed towards disbanding the Army, and discharging the Navy, besides what had been employed in paying off the *Wolf*, against which Article no Sum is placed in the Report, as it is entered in the Journal.

How to reconcile the Difference between my Sum of 295885 *l.* 1 *s.* for the Total of Dues to the 18 Ships, and the several Regiments to be disbanded, and that of 269480 *l.* 1 *s.* at which it is computed in this Report, is (I own frankly) beyond my Skill; and I know not whether I may be allow'd to guess at accompting for it, by taking the Articles of the Pay of Sir *Richard Ingoldsby's* and Col. *Oneile's* Regiments, amounting to 30136 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.* out of the Report, and then adding to it 3731 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.* for the Pay of the *Wolf* (which is very near what appears at a Medium to have been due to each of the six Ships that had been paid off before) make up the Sum of 269480 *l.* 1 *s.* reported to be due to the undisbanded Regiments. What seems to favour this Conjecture is, that a Way was immediately found for paying off those two Regiments: For as soon as Sir *W. Doyley* had finished his Report, Mr. *Prynne* got up and "reported also, from the same Commissioners for disbanding the Army, their Desire that  
 " the Treasurers for the two Months Assessments  
 " might grant Assignations upon several Counties  
 " and Cities, and that the Members serving for the  
 " Counties might be ordered to write down that  
 " the Monies might be ready with all Expedition,  
 " the said Regiments costing *each* 63 *l.* a-day, and  
 " 3528 *l.* a Month;" which was immediately ordered by a Resolution of the House. The particular Sums charged upon each of the 18 Counties upon which the Assignations were granted, are specified

fied in the Journal, as well as what was to be paid to each Regiment, viz. 21554 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* to *Ingoldsbys*, and 22098 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* to *Oneile's*, which amounting to 13516 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* (near two Months Pay) more than their Arrears were then stated at, shews the vast Expence which a Delay of disbanding occasion'd, (if the Bounty given at disbanding did not take up a good Part of the Sum) and which seems to have been the Motive for the Parliament's Offer of so large a Præmium as 10 *per Cent.* Interest, for Monies advanced to hasten the disbanding.

It was at least the Motive which they urged to the People, by way of *Apology* for laying upon them a further Tax of 420000 *l.* in the Preamble to the Bill for a Six Months Assesment, from *Jan.* 1. 1660, at 70000 *l.* a Month ; which (having been ordered on *Nov.* 14, two Days after Sir *T. Clarges's* Report) was brought in and read twice the same Day that this Report of *Nov.* 23, was made. The *State of Cash*, reported ten Days after (*Dec.* 3.) by Sir *W. Doyley*, made no Alteration in the Case, tho' the Arrears due to the undischarg'd Ships and the undisbanded Forces are there (as the *Cambridge Gentleman* says, *p.* 50.) stated at 287624 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* and the Balance at 224603 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* because the Arrears due to three Regiments of Foot and a Troop of Horse (amounting to 42944 *l.* 13 *s.* on *Nov.* 6, besides their growing Pay since) are expressly said in that *State of Cash* not to be computed therein ; and there are likewise omitted not only the casual Charges of the 25 Ships mention'd in both the Reports of *Nov.* 6 and 12, but also the 24744 *l.* 19 *s.* additional Charges of the like Nature specified in that very Report of *Dec.* 3 ; which three Sums of 42944 *l.* 13 *s.* 150000 *l.* and 24744 *l.* 19 *s.* making together 217689 *l.* 12 *s.* and added to the Balance of the *State of Cash* 224603 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* amount to the Sum of 442292 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* besides the growing

ing " Charge of 1100 *l.* a-day to the Forces by Sea  
 " and Land still undischarged, and what his Maje-  
 " sty pays for Victuals to the *Seamen*, mentioned  
 " also in that Report."

It is from hence evident, that even according to that very Report, which the *Cambridge Gentleman finds so fit for his Purpose*, the clear Produce of the 420000 *l.* Act, tho' assisted by the 26384 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* that he mentions, *p.* 50, could never answer what was due on Account of the 18 Ships and the Remainder of the Army which was to be disbanded. The Charge of Collecting (according to the Proportion fixed in that *State of Cash*, with regard to the two Months Assessment of 140000 *l.*) amounts to 8231 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and if we allow only 4000 *l.* for six Months Interest of the Loan of 80000 *l.* borrowed upon it, to be paid out of the last 110000 *l.* collected (as the Act directs) these Deductions reduce those two Sums to 434153 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* a Sum less by above 8000 *l.* than what was requir'd to pay off the 18 Ships and Forces that were then undischarged, besides the growing Charge of 1100 *l.* a-day, till they were actually discharged, and the Bounty-Money allowed the Troops at their Dismission.

It was this growing Charge, the Inconveniencies whereof had been sufficiently felt before, that the Parliament proposed (as the *Speaker says in his Speech* at the Conclusion of the Session) to put an End to by their several Money Bills, *because it would double in a few Months; to pay it readily was to pay it but once, and to take Time to pay it, was the sure Way to pay it twice*, and chiefly provided against in their *Instructions* to the Commissioners for disbanding the Forces, inserted in the Act for the 420000 *l.* Assessment. Their Auditors were therein directed (after the Forces were disbanded, pursuant to the Rules and Instructions formerly given) to state first the Accompts or Wages of all Officers and Mariners  
 who

who were in actual Service on any of the 65 Ships (of the Summer Guard, part of 101 then in Pay) on *April 25*, 1660, from *March 14*, 1658, to the Time of their Discharge; and then the Pay due to the Officers and Seamen that served on *April 25*, 1660, in any of the other 36 Ships which his Majesty kept up for a Winter Guard; but the Pay of these was to be stated from *March 14*, 1658, only to *June 24*, 1660, when they entered into the King's Pay. The Auditors were next to state the Accompts of the " Ship-Keepers and Officers on Shore in the " Yards and Store-houses of *Chatham, &c.* of the " Victuallers; of Money due for Quarters and Cures " of sick and wounded Seamen and Soldiers; of " Officers and Seamen that were dead, or discharg- " ed by Ticker, and of all that had Money owing " to them for Provisions, Maintenance of Prisoners, " Goods, Merchandize, Stores, Ammunition, and " other Necessaries sold and deliver'd for the Use " of the Navy, from *March 14*, 1658, to *June 24*, " 1660." It was in the Order here represented, that the Accompts of each of these different Kinds of Creditors of *the State* were to be stated; and it was in the same Order that the Commissioners were upon the Auditors Certificates to issue out Orders or Warrants for their respective Payments.

It is plain from hence, that the Payment of the 150000 *l.* due for incident Charges on the 24 Ships mentioned in the Reports of *Nov. 6* and *12*, and then intended to be provided for, and of the 24744 *l.* 19 *s.* due on the same Account, and specified in that of *Dec. 3*, was postpon'd, in order to put an End to the growing Charge, arising from the Pay accruing to the Ships or Forces till they were actually discharged. For which Purpose the Pay of all Officers and Seamen, either deceas'd or discharg'd by Ticker, was likewise postponed, that all the Money raised by the Act might be apply'd to the Discharge of such

as

as were living, and should not forfeit it by refusing the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, or had not since *April 25, 1660*, deserted the Service, or been discharged for Misdemeanors: These various Restrictions, with regard to the Living, and this postponing of dead Officers and Seamen, cut off a good deal of the 248049 *l. 8 s.* mentioned (as due to those of the 65 Ships for *bare Wages*) in the Report of *Nov. 12*; and none of them were to be paid any Wages due to them before *March 14, 1658*. This enabled the Commissioners to go so far as they did in disbanding the Army, and discharging the Pay of the 18 Ships left of the 25; the 65 Ships that were to be discharged; and the 36 Ships that had served for the Winter Guard: Their Account of what they had done, was given to the next Parliament, by Mr. *Prynne*, Sir *W. Doyley*, and Col. *Birch*, on *July 11, 1661*. The first of these reported the Pay due to the Army, the Money they had received from the Treasurers of the Taxes, and what they had issued for disbanding the Land Forces. The second gave an Account of the Wages due to the "Officers" and Seamen of the Ships above-mentioned appointed to be discharged, *that is to say for Men born upon each Ship, and Men paid off upon Ticket,* and of the necessary Charge in performing that "Service till *June 22*, inclusive." And then the last reported further, "That as to the Land Forces the Accompt was in effect closed, but as to the Navy there was a great deal yet remaining; that the 8 (part probably of the 18) Ships, the 65 Ships, and 26 of the 38 were in effect discharged *as to Men born*, and that the Tickets of the 8 Ships were paid off, and that all, or the greatest Part of the 65 Ships will be in effect paid off; but the twelve Ships, residue of the said 38 Ships, all or the greatest Part were still to be paid off, *which would require a great Sum of Money; towards Satisfaction*"

" *whereof*

“ *whereof*, he reported several Arrears of the Assessments and Poll-Money to be yet unpaid.”

It appears from hence, that what Ships had been discharged were paid off only *as to the Wages of the Men*; that all the Ships were not yet paid off, either in Money or by Ticket; that there were 12 still to be paid off, and these would *require a great Sum of Money*; that there were indeed several Arrears of Assessments and Poll-Money, that might, if got in, be apply'd to that Purpose, and contribute *towards* (or serve in part to) the Satisfaction thereof. It is not however likely, that these should be equal to the Charge, since eight Months before, the Arrears of the *Poll-Bill* were reported to be small and inconsiderable, and might now be deem'd desperate; and the last Assessment being to be paid by the first of *April* then three Months past, and the People as well as Collectors knowing the urgent Occasion for Money and the Necessity of paying it to prevent a further Charge and Burthen, would naturally take Care to suffer as few Arrears as possible. This at least is certain, that the Charge and Arrears of Pay to those 12 Ships were greater than those of any of the rest, it being an exprefs Order to the Commissioners in their first *Instruction*, “ *that they should pay off those Ships first, whose Officers and Seamen have the least Pay due to them.*”

It appears, that all the Money received on the 420000 *l.* and other Aids, had not been sufficient to discharge the Pay of the Seamen, from *March* 14, 1658, and that all the Arrears of their Pay, from *March* 14, 1657, to that Time, were still unpaid; for tho' the Lords had made an Amendment to the *Instruction* for paying those Arrears from *March* 1658, and had extended it so as to take in the Arrears from *March* 1657, and insisted on the *King's Letter* to the Seamen, engaging for the Payment of all their Arrears, yet the Commons fearing their

Money would not hold out, had in a Conference, on Dec. 22, prevailed with the Lords to recede from that Amendment ; and tho' the Auditors were directed to state these Arrears, after they had stated the others, the Commissioners were not authorized to pay them ; which occasioned the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*, in his Speech at the Opening of the next Parliament on May 8, 1661, to say, " that the  
 " Two Houses would find the Publick Debts for  
 " discharge of the Army and Navy, which the last  
 " Parliament thought they had provided for sufficiently, *to be still in Arrear or unpaid*, and the Seamen in a worse Condition than was foreseen, by  
 " ordering them to be paid only from 1658, tho' very  
 " many of them were in Arrears for 2, 3, or 4 Years  
 " Service ; besides other Losses resulting to them  
 " from other Rules given for their Payment, which  
 " had been supply'd to them by the King's Bounty."

If we suppose these Arrears before *March* 1658, and those due to Officers and Mariners, either deceased, or discharged by Ticket, which were postponed, to amount to 100000 *l.* this remain'd a Debt upon the Crown. The same may be said of the greatest Part of the Debt of the *Navy in charge before his Majesty's coming in* for the Pay of Seamen, Victuals, and Stores, Ordnance and ordinary and extraordinary Expences of the Yards, which is in Sir *T. Clarges's* Report of *Novemb.* 12, 1660, stated at 678000 *l.* and deducting from thence 248000 *l.* to which the Wages amounted, the remaining Part of the Debt, left upon the King, is about 430000 *l.* It has been shewn that there was a Debt of casual Charges (Provisions, Masts, Stores, &c.) on account of the 25 Ships to the Amount of 150000 *l.* (as reported *Nov.* 6 and 12) besides 24744 *l.* 19 *s.* as reported *Dec.* 3 ; these also were left upon the King without any Provision made for their Payment : For, tho' upon the above-mention'd Report of *July* 11, the  
 Commons

Commons immediately order'd an Account to be laid before them of *the Debt of the Navy*, of *what was due for Quarters and Cures of Sick and Wounded*, to *Officers in the Yards and Store-houses*, yet I do not find any thing done in consequence thereof ; it being in those Days a constant Maxim with Parliaments to keep the Crown in a Necessity of depending on their Good-will, and of having recourse continually to their Assistance. These four Sums amount to 704744 *l.* 19 *s.*

The *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 53, makes no Exception to the List of Debts in N<sup>o</sup> II. of the *Appendix* to the *Full Answer*, amounting to 387269 *l.* 10 *s.* but what had been prevented or refuted in the *Full Answer*, p. 75, unless as to the Article of 5000 *l.* to the Children of *H. Elsyng* ; which (as People generally judge of others by themselves, and are apt to impute to them the same Designs) he charges to be done with a *Design to increase the Total*. That Sum of 5000 *l.* was taken from p. 584 of the Volume in which is the Journal of Dec. 28, 1660, wherein, among other Sums charged on the Excise is this 5000 *l.* to be paid to *Denzil Hallis, Esq;* *Sir W. Lewis*, and *T. Percy, Esq;* for the *Use of the Children of H. Elsyng, deceased*. There had been indeed a Vote the Day before (Dec. 27) that the Commissioners of Excise should pay 500 *l.* towards the present Relief of the Children of *H. Elsyng, Esq;* heretofore  
 “ Clerk of the Commons House, who out of his  
 “ Piety, Loyalty and Duty to his M. and the Publick, deserted his said Employment in 1648, and  
 “ is since dead, leaving a very small Provision for  
 “ his Children.” But this 500 *l.* being expressly said to be towards the Relief, and consequently but a Part of it, and for the present Supply of a distressed Family, I did not think it interfered at all with the 5000 *l.* payable to *Mr. Hollis, &c.* for their Use; however I omitted to charge this distinct Sum of

500 *l.* for fear it might possibly be deem'd a Part of the other.

The Author of the *Full Answer* was very far from any Design of enhancing Matters ; his only Business was to relate them as he found them. In the manner wherein he consulted the Journals, he had not Time, in the Extracts which he took from thence, to write down every Particular to whom Orders were given by Parliament for the Payment of any Sum of Money, most of the Lists taking up several Pages, and the first of them no less than twenty ; he therefore contented himself with writing down the first Name or Article in each List, with an *£c.* and then put down the Sum Total placed at the End of the List. It seems in the Print, that this *£c.* after the Article of the *Protestants of Piedmont* was omitted ; which has given Occasion to the *Cambridge Gentleman's* Accusation in *p.* 53, as if that had been done by Design, which was only meant for Brevity.

Had the Author of the *Full Answer* had any such View, he would not have omitted so many Articles as he might have inserted, of which he gives here a Specimen. There had upon the Collection for the Protestants of *Piedmont* and *Poland* been raised 7978 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* which in the Necessities of the State, was brought into the *Exchequer*. Orders having been given for paying back this Money to the two Aldermen who were Treasurers for the Charity, but not executed, the Parliament ordered the Money to be paid out of the Excise ; 2000 *l.* had been paid accordingly, but the other 5978 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* remained unpaid till the End of the Session ; a little before the Conclusion of which, the Parliament reinforced their Order for the Payment of the Remainder. There had been likewise from 1642, a Fund provided for the *Redemption of Captives in Turkey*. The Government had in their Difficulties seized likewise upon this charitable Fund, and diverted it to other Purposes.

Purposes. Some Slaves that had been redeemed at their private Expence, and thereby in a manner undone, petitioned the King in behalf of themselves and others that were still in slavery, presenting Lists of Sums that had been so diverted to the Amount of 38000*l.* besides other Sums of which they had not yet got the Certificates, and praying that the Money might be apply'd to its true Uses. The King recommended the Petition to the House of Commons, who voted, on *Nov.* 30, 1660, " That all  
 " the Sums of Money taken out of the Duty for  
 " Redemption of Captives under the *Turks* and  
 " *Moors*, and paid to the Treasurer of the Navy,  
 " from the Year 1651, to *Nov.* 1659, to defray the  
 " Debts of the Navy, should be *repaid* and allowed  
 " towards the Satisfaction and Redemption of the  
 " Petitioners and the Captives." It appear'd upon Examination, that (as it stands in the Journal of *Dec.* 20) the whole Sum taken out of the Captives Money, between *Jan.* 13, 1651, to *Oct.* 21, 1659, was 69204*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The Parliament ordered the whole to be repaid, and charg'd 10000*l.* of it upon the Prize-Office; but that Office not affording wherewith to pay that Sum, the Petitioners apply'd again on *Dec.* 29, to the H. of Commons, who then ordered this 10000*l.* to be transferred from the Prize-Office to the Excise, which was charg'd therewith. The Author of the *Full Answer* put down only this Sum, having in his inconvenient manner of consulting the Journals, either not observed or forgot, that those of *Nov.* 30, and *Dec.* 20, had ordered the whole to be repaid, being guilty therein of an Omission of (what he ought to have charg'd) 59204*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

Omissions of such considerable Sums as this, are scarce consistent with a formed Design of enhancing an Accompt; especially if they happen in more than a single Instance. There was on *May* 16.  
 1660,

1660, delivered to the House of Commons by Mr. *Annesly*, from the *Council of State*, a List of all the Orders which they had issued for Money upon the several Offices of Receipt of the public Revenue, from *Feb. 25. 1659*, to the Day before his Report, *viz. May 15. 1660*; distinguishing the Sums which were not paid. Their Power ceased about that Time, and their Orders were of no Validity, had they issued any. Of those Orders it is observed in the List, which is entered in the Journal of that Day, that there was unpaid of them to the amount of above 40000 *l.* and I have very good Reason to be assured, that of those which are not expressly said to be unpaid, considerable Sums were paid no otherwise than in *Exchequer Tallies*; of which General *Monk* had to the Value of 12700*l.* which is said in the List to be paid; and yet that it was not paid in any other Manner, is demonstrable from the Journals of *June 5, 22, and 26, 1660*. These Debts thus unpaid, were allowed by the House and charged on the Excise, as appears from the Journal of *Decemb. 28. 1660*. They might probably amount to a much larger Sum, but I charge the Omission only by the lowest Computation, at 40000 *l.*

In the List of Sums, of which the *Protestants of Piedmont* is the first Article, there are several which the *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 53, says, are included in the List of 387,269*l.* 10*s.* published in the *Appendix to the full Answer*. 'Tis true, except perhaps, as to Sir *T. Dacres's* 250*l.* the Author, intent upon his Work, did not observe it, when he was making his Extracts, and the Manner wherein he made them, made it impracticable for him to observe it afterwards. These Sums distinguished by an *Asterisk* in the *Letter* p. 54, amount to 63,968*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . which being deducted from 75,010*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . there remains only to be computed in that Article, 11,042*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* But the Author of the *Full Answer*

*swer* did likewise not take notice of other Sums charged on the Revenue, in the Journals of the Days following.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>July</i> 14.	To <i>Lancelot Emot.</i>	231	11	0
<i>Aug.</i> 7.	To Ald. <i>Backwell</i> for } Garrison of <i>Dunkirk.</i> }	1025	2	11
<i>Dec.</i> 17.	To <i>Fr. Windham Esq;</i>	1000	0	0
	To <i>Savoy</i> and <i>Ely Hosp.</i>	1400	0	0
	To the Ports for Sick and } wounded Seamen, &c. }	6756	15	5
<i>Dec.</i> 22.	To Mr. <i>Boswell.</i>	829	8	2
— 27.	To Officers attending the } House of Commons. }	956	0	0
— 28.	To Col. <i>Harley</i> Governor } of <i>Dunkirk.</i> ——— }	7200	0	0
		<hr/>		
		19404	17	6
		<hr/>		

which Sum, added to the above 11042*l* 5*s* 6*d.* comes to 30447*l.* 3*s.*

As to the Debts charged on the Excise or Exchequer, which are mentioned in the *Full Answer*, p. 68, and which the *Cambridge Gentleman* says, p. 54, *he had not been able to trace*, though the *Full Answer* had referred the Reader to the Journal of Dec. 29. 1660, at the End of which, without any Chasm between, they are inserted in several Reports made by Col. *Birch* from the Committee for public Debts. The first of his Reports made on Dec. 18. was of Debts charged on the Excise before Dec. 7. 1648, and yet unsatisfied, (except such as were payable to Persons excepted in the Act of Oblivion) in order to be inserted in the Excise Bill then depending in the House, viz.

By Ordinance of Parliament on May 18. 1647, the several Sums following. To *Tho. Walker* and others, (of which there is a List, from p. 621. to

p. 641.) 18697*l.* 1*s.* By *ditto* of *June* 3. 1647, the several Sums following; to *W. Skinner* and others, (a) 35110*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* By several other Ordinances in 1647, the Total of which is made (b) 17071*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* To *Leo Bales* and others, payable in Course with Interest each 6 Months, by *ditto* of *June* 5. 1647. (c) 1388*l.* To *Susanna Abberony* and others, by Orders at different Times in 1647. 9323*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* To several Persons assigned to them by Sir *Robert Harvey* and Sir *Charles Coote*, by Ordinance of *March* 23. 1647, payable in Course with Interest each 6 Months, 2000*l.* To Col. *Welden*, then Governor of *Plymouth*, by *ditto* of *June* 7. 1648. 6000*l.* To Sir *A. Blundel*, by *ditto* of *Aug.* 12. 1647, 940*l.* 2*s.* the Total upon which Orders, is, tho' with some Mistake in the Figures, (if there be no Mistake or Omission as to some of the Particulars,) in p. 652 of that *Journal* stated at 319,968*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Then follows a List of several Sums charged on the Receipt of the Excise, since the Sitting of the secluded Members (amounting to 75010*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ .) of which the first Article is that of the *Protestants of Piedmont*. After this, is inserted the Order of *Sept.* 3. for Col. *Birch* to report from the *Committee for public Debts*, the Estimate of the Debt of the Navy received from Sir *G. Carteret*, as well for Stores of all Sorts, as Wages; which is followed by that Report, containing the State of the Navy Debts till *June* 24, together with the Increase of the growing Charge of Wages and Victuals to the Fleet, till *Sept.* 5. 1660. The particular Articles of these Debts are there specified and amount to 673,720*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* as is said in the *Full Answer*, p. 68. Besides various Debts before the Year 1657, (which seems to be the Time when his Estimate begins,) Navy-Bills not

(a) From p. 645. (b) p. 646. (c) p. 648.

brought in for want of timely Notice; and other Articles of Expence and Debt discovered or contracted after the Time of making the Report.

Were it not for these Reports, it would hardly be possible at this Distance of Time to know any of the Particulars of these Debts; which, stating the Navy Debt (as has been proved a little before) at 704744 *l.* 19 *s.* the *Turkish* Captives at 59204 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* the Warrants of the Council of State at 40000 *l.* the Protestants of *Piedmont*, and other Articles joined with it at 30447 *l.* 3 *s.* the old Debt on the Excise, as above, at 319968 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  these being added to the List in the *Appendix* to the *Full Answer*; 387269 *l.* 10 *s.* amount to the Sum of 1541634 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  besides 95000 *l.* charg'd by the late Powers on the *Exchequer*, between the Year 1652, and *Feb.* 13, 1659-60. the Payment of which was not immediately necessary, but the Committee were of Opinion might be suspended. But did we not know so many Particulars of the great Debt with which the King found the Revenue incumbered at his Restoration, every Body that knows the Situation of Affairs at that Time cannot doubt of the general Fact; especially when they see in *Thurloe's Letters*, Vol. 7. p. 667, Dr. *Barwick* (whose Accounts of Things are the exactest of any I have seen in Letters of that Time) positively asserting, in his Letter of *May* 2, 1659, *that the public Debts were then above two Millions Sterling.*

No Fund was given between that Time and the Restoration, either to pay or lessen them; so that all their Weight (except what was due for the *bare* Pay of the Forces) fell upon the King; besides some other Incumbrances which Dr. *Barwick* either knew nothing of, or, because they were not regarded by the usurping Powers, did not take into his Consideration; I mean the last List of Debts at the End of the Journal of *Dec.* 29, 1660; for there we find

a Resolution of the *Committee for Publick Debts*, that  
 “ Col. *Birch* should report to the House the Esti-  
 “ mate of *the Debts now standing charged in his Ma-*  
 “ *jefty’s Exchequer*, as Debts fit for the Parliament  
 “ to take care of, except such Part thereof as ap-  
 “ pears to have been charg’d by the pretended Pro-  
 “ tectors or other Authority betwixt the Time of  
 “ the pretended Restoration of the *Exchequer* by *Oli-*  
 “ *ver* in 1653, and *March 1*, last past.” The Author  
 of the *Full Answer* making his Extract of this Title,  
 abridg’d it so, that it was not clear whether the  
 Interval of Time here fix’d related to the Time of  
 the Debts to be paid, or of those that were excepted ;  
 he now finds that it related only to the latter. This  
 is followed by an Order, “ That it should be re-  
 “ ported to the House as the Opinion of this Com-  
 “ mittee, that the Debts hereafter mentioned, *are*  
 “ *such as the Parliament is bound in honour to take*  
 “ *care of*, which now stand charged as underwrit-  
 “ ten, *viz.* There is charged on his Majesty’s *Ex-*  
 “ *chequer* (as appears by Certificates returned by  
 “ Order of the Lord Treasurer) which is *secured by*  
 “ *his Majesty’s Lands*, and *was charged thereupon* by  
 “ his late Majesty during his late Troubles, the Sum  
 “ of 65000 *l.* There is likewise charged there,  
 “ and Tallies struck for the same, for Monies lent  
 “ his Majesty by divers of the Nobility and Gen-  
 “ try, as appears certified by the Lord Treasurer,  
 “ the Sum of 50000 *l.* There was charged by the  
 “ Lords and Commons, *April 22*, 1646, on his  
 “ Majesty’s Revenue for the yearly Support of the  
 “ Queen of *Bohemia*, his Majesty’s Aunt, 10000 *l.*  
 “ whereof there remains in Arrear for the Time it  
 “ was continued, and upon former Ordinances \*,

\* M. D’Estrades says, in his Letter from *London*, of *Feb. 27*, 1662, that the Queen of *Bohemia* died three Days before (*Feb. 24.*) and, by a dying Request, begged of King *Charles II.* to continue her Pension for five Years, to pay all her Debts in *Holland*; which he readily granted,

“ 50000 *l.* There is charged on his Majesty’s *Ex-*  
 “ *chequer* for Wares and Commodities, about 1641  
 “ and 1642, for which Privy Seals were given, as  
 “ appears by the Lord Treasurer’s Certificates, 6000 *l.*  
 “ There is due to the old Farmers of the Customs,  
 “ for Money paid by Direction of the Lords and  
 “ Commons in 1642, and likewise to his Majesty  
 “ the same Year in ready Money, for which they  
 “ had Tallies struck upon their Receipt of the Cu-  
 “ stoms by way of Anticipation, 253000 *l.* Due  
 “ to the Princess Royal for her Portion, for which  
 “ his present Majesty stands engaged 40000 *l.* Due  
 “ from his Majesty to the late Tin-Farmers certi-  
 “ fied, as aforesaid, 11600 *l.* in all 475600 *l.* *Me-*  
 “ *morand.* The aforesaid Debts were all charged  
 “ by his late Majesty, and for which his present M.  
 “ is engaged in honour to see satisfied, and are  
 “ humbly offered by the Committee to the Parlia-  
 “ ment as *Debts which in honour they are bound to*  
 “ *take care of.* *Memorand.* That no Part of the  
 “ Debts of his present Majesty, either in *England* or  
 “ elsewhere, are brought into this Account.” These  
 Particulars, with two other Articles charged by the  
 Council of State to the Amount of 1551 *l.* 10 *s.*  
 make the 477151 *l.* 10 *s.* mention’d in the *Full An-*  
*swer*, p. 68.

This Sum of 477151 *l.* 10 *s.* added to that be-  
 forementioned of 1541634 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , comes to  
 18786 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  above the two Millions, at which  
 the *Full Answer* had in the gross computed the Debt  
 wherein the King was left involved; and this exclu-  
 sive, not only of 95000 *l.* which was suspended, but  
 also of the 200000 *l.* so immediately and absolutely  
 necessary for the supplying of the *Stores, which were*  
*so exhausted*, that there were not *Arms* for 5000 Men,  
 nor *Provisions* for setting out ten Men of War. The  
*Cambridge Gentleman* indeed, by a Sort of Reason-  
 ing of which there are few People but would have

been ashamed, insists p. 64. 65. that such Stores were not *expedited* (as he terms it) or purchased till the *Winter of 1663*, when King *Charles*, to provide against the extraordinary Consumption unavoidable in a *Dutch War* of which he was then apprehensive, sent Sir *J. Harman* into the *Baltick*. His Authority for this is *Coke's Detection*; but tho' every Thing that comes from that *Libel* is to be suspected, yet I do not examine into the Fact, because it is needless, since every Body of common Sense must see that it was impossible the Nation should have been left for three Years in such a defenceless Condition, and the Stores have all that Time remained empty, when a War was carrying on with the *Turkish Rovers*, and Sir *J. Lawson's Fleet* in 1661 in the *Mediterranean*, and that which went with the Earl of *Sandwich* to *Tangier* and *Portugal* in 1661 and 1662, could never have been fitted out, unless the Stores had been actually supplied.

The Parliament made no Provision for any of these Debts, tho' the Crown Lands were mortgaged for some of them, and different Parts of the Revenue for others. 'Tis no wonder then, that so much of these Lands came afterwards to be sold, and Pensions in Fee, or for Life, to be granted to Creditors; as particularly to the Earl of *Bath*, in the Grant of whose Pension (now inherited by two Noble Peers) the Consideration is said to be, not only Services performed, but 12000 *l.* which he had lent to the late King. The *Cambridge Gentleman*, whose other Objections have either been refuted by the Quotations out of the Journal above cited, or obviated by the Account here given of disbanding the Forces by Sea and Land, takes care to surmise that most of these Debts were never paid; but producing no Warrant or Reason for that Notion, it is to be imputed only to his Imagination. To produce an Instance to the contrary, *Sarah Gardiner* was entitled to a Debt of  
2800 *l.*

2800 *l.* of which 100 *l.* was by Vote of Parliament, Dec. 29, 1660, charged on the *Old Excise*, before *Christmas* 1660, and the other 2700 *l.* by Orders under the Usurpation, prior to the Convention-Parliament. Not being paid, she petition'd the House of Commons, who by their Vote of May 13, 1663, gave her Relief, and she was paid accordingly. Would not other Persons, encouraged by this Example, naturally take the like Method? and yet, in reading over all the Journals of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, I never observ'd any other Petition to that Purpose.

It was not then without Reason, that the *Full Answer* complained of the Debts and Difficulties in which King *Charles* II. was left involved. He had given up, for the Ease of the Gentry, and Satisfaction of the People of *England*, the Court of *Wards*, and remitted the Income for 19 Years of a Revenue, which the *Cambridge Gentleman* shews, p. 44, was 685325 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* a Year; and instead of a proper Return, the *Convention* left upon him all the Debts contracted by his Father, thro' being debarred of that Income, as well as his own, contracted thro' the same Defect, which he was too modest and indulgent to them to mention; they left likewise upon him all the Debts of the Usurpation, from which it was very unjust that he should suffer, exposing him to the Clamour of the World, if he did not pay them, and, if he did, to all the Mischiefs and Inconveniences of an anticipated Revenue, and an indebted *Exchequer*; Inconveniences that sat heavy upon him all his Life, that cramp't him in every Part of his Government, and were too great to be balanced by the fine Words in Sir *Harbottle Grimston* the Speaker's Speech at the Conclusion of the Session, which is entered on the Lords Journal of Dec. 29, 1660, and confirms the Account here given of the disbanding of the Forces, and shews, that the Parliament only

2

propos'd

propos'd by all their Money-Bills to get rid of the growing Charge thereof, and pay off the Wages of the Seamen, and) in which he owns, " that the  
 " Compensation given the King for the *Court of*  
 " *Wards* (by the hereditary Excise) was not a sufficient Equivalent for his parting with such a Royal  
 " Prerogative and ancient Flower of the Crown, if  
 " more had not been implied in it than was expressed, the *Ease and Hearts of his People*; and  
 " after taking Notice of his Majesty's Partiality in  
 " favour of his People, which, when any thing in  
 " point of Right or but Conveniency had fallen out  
 " so as to be a disputable Point between him and  
 " them, had made him ready to determine in their  
 " Favour, without any Regard to his own Right,  
 " or any Advantage that might accrue to himself  
 " by asserting the same, so that when the Good of  
 " his People came in Competition with it, he had  
 " always given it against himself, and on *his People's*  
 " *side*, so that he had in a manner *undone himself to*  
 " *do his People good.*" There was but too much Truth in this, as it proved; tho' it might have been otherwise, had there been such a Return on their Part as the *Speaker* suggested in the following Words,  
 " *And what can we do less than by way of a grateful*  
 " *Retribution sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in the*  
 " *Service of such an incomparable Sovereign.*"

I have now done with all the *Cambridge Gentleman's* Attacks upon the Passages quoted in the *Full Answer* out of the *Journals of the House of Commons*; and if this is all that, after having those Journals at his own House to examine those Passages at Leisure, he and his Co-adjutors have to object against them, the World will see that he had very little Reason in *p. 2.* to use the Term *pretended Quotations*, and may be assured for the future, that all the Accounts in the *Full Answer* drawn from thence, are undeniable, and demand their absolute Credit. I could wish indeed

deed that the Reader would take the Pains to read over each Passage of that *Gentleman's* Attacks, before he reads the Reply to it in this *Vindication*; for tho' he may not find any great Entertainment in seeing the *Letter-Writer's* Reasonings exposed, his most positive Assertions refuted, and all his Misrepresentations laid open, he will at least lose none of what may be afforded him by the Graces of that *Writer's* Pen, the Vivacity of his Spirit, the Flowers of his Rhetoric, the Beauties of his Wit, and the Overflowings of his Politeness; and he cannot fail of making some Reflections thereon, which I have designedly omitted, as thinking it more proper to leave them to the Reader.

He certainly wanted no Inclination to find Fault, wherever he could find the least Pretence; and for want of better Matter falls foul upon little Improperities of Expression, as in *p. 51*. The Author of the *Full Answer*, not used to the *technical* Words relating to the Revenue, and familiar to those that are employed in it, had in speaking of the whole Excise granted 12 *Car. 2.* chanced to call it *hereditary* Excise; which Term it seems belongs only to a Moiety thereof, and not to the other Moiety which was granted to the King for Life, and continued since to his Successors. He had indeed a Notion that the Words *temporary* Excise were meant only of the Additions since made to that Revenue; but he had no Design in using the Term *hereditary*; for his Meaning was very plain, (tho' he used it,) since he expressly distinguished the Moieties: The Reader may blot it out, and there is no Harm done; for it made no Alteration in the Substance of the Account; and as it now appears *improper*, he adds to the Charge, and says that it was always *superfluous*.

The *Cambridge Gentleman* says *p. 52.* that the *Duty on Wines, Tobacco, &c. added to the Tonnage and Poundage, was in a great Measure a new Duty.* It was so in Respect of the Tonnage, but not in it-  
self

self; for it was an old Duty, that had been usually gathered in the *Excise*, but was from *July* 24. 1660 transferred to the Customs, as had been observed in the *Full Answer* p. 71. and it appears by the Acts of 12. *Car.* 2. c. 5. and 8. for continuing the *Excise* till *Aug.* 20. and *Dec.* 25. 1660.

The Author of the *Full Answer*, not being used to State Accompts, and the Subject being disagreeable to him, did for this Reason follow the *By-Stander's* State of them, where he had not clear Proof to the contrary, or where it was not material to dispute. Nor did he imagine he should in so doing give any Occasion to the *Cambridge Gentleman* to complain, as he does p. 59. with Regard to the 1560000 *l.* disbursed in 1660. He did not think that any Retrenchment in the Receipts, made the like in Disbursements, which being a Matter of Fact is not to be altered by stating it otherwise. He was well satisfied that the Disbursements of that Year far exceeded 1560000 *l.* and it might be easily shewn by Estimates of the Particulars: But he thinks it needless to lose Time in specifying them, since the Reader may easily observe that it was so, if he considers the ordinary Expence of the Public, and adds to it the extraordinary Charges mentioned before in this *Vindication*, as well as in the *Full Answer*.

The *Cambridge Gentleman* next falls foul upon the Estimate made of the Charge of *Ireland*, which the Author (having no Papers by him to consult) guess'd (p. 107.) might be about 200000 *l.* a Year, for the first two Years after the Restoration, and about 100000 *l.* a Year for three Years more till 1666, when new Taxes were laid to make up the Revenue equal to the public Charge. His Reasons for it were, That *Ireland* had never been able to bear its own Charge; that it could not do this in *Oliver's* Time, when the Taxes there were higher than they had ever been in the Reign of any King whatever, and  
ten

“ ten Times more (as *H. Cromwel* (a) writes to General  
 “ *Fleetwood* on *April* 14. 1658) than it ought to do  
 “ in proportion to those of *England*; tho’ it was in  
 “ such a distressed Condition, that, were it not for the  
 “ Supplies from *England* in *Specie*, all Trade, Planting  
 “ and Industry must cease, and the *English* there be-  
 “ come as brutish as the *Irish*.” That these Supplies  
 from *England*, (which *Thurloe*’s Letter of *April* 13  
 1659 (b), to *H. Cromwell* tells us were 8000 l. a  
*Month*,) did scarce suffice for the regular Pay of the  
 Army; and *Thurloe* telling him in his Letter of *April*  
 27 1658 (c), of the “ terrible Distress they were  
 “ in at *London* for Want of Money, full as bad as  
 “ they were in *Ireland*, so that the Clamours from  
 “ Sea and Land were not to be borne:” The other  
 answers, on *May* 5 1658 (d). That “ the Army  
 “ every three Months must run back one, and because  
 “ we cannot reduce here, you must hereafter pay 50  
 “ per Cent. Interest for what would have once paid  
 “ your Principal.” That the Distress for Money in  
*England* was much greater after *Oliver*’s Death than  
 it was before; for *Richard*’s Parliament gave none;  
 and it is plain from *Whitlock*’s Memorials of what  
 passed from that Time to the Restoration, that none  
 was given before *Lambert* turned out the Rump-Par-  
 liament on *Oct.* 13, 1659. two Days after they had,  
 for fear the Soldiers should raise Money without  
 them, passed an Act against the raising of any  
 Money without the Consent of Parliament; that  
 during those unsettled Times the Army must have  
 run vastly in Arrears, or great Debts contracted at  
 excessive Interest to pay it, even tho’ there had been  
 no extraordinary or additional Charge, as there  
 actually was; for after Lord *Orrery* and Sir *Charles*  
*Coote* had, at *Christmas* 1659, secured *Dublin*, and get-

(a) *Thurloe*’s Letters, Vol. VII. p. 72.(b) *ib.* p. 655.(c) *ib.* Vol. VII.. (d) *ib.* *ib.*

ting in the *February* following a Convention to their Mind, had declared for a free Parliament, they thought fit to strengthen themselves, to provide against any Measures that might be taken in *England*, by (e) raising forty-two Troops of Horse, and sixty Companies of Foot to increase their Army; that tho' (as appears in the Council of the State's Account of *May* 16. 1660) there had been issued in the Spring 40350 *l.* for the Pay of the *Irish* Forces, yet the Lords on *Sept.* 7. pressed the Commons to take "Care of *Ireland*, and provide Money to "disband Part of the Army there, and to settle a "constant Charge for the Payment of the rest that "was to be kept up for the Defence of that Kingdom:" Whoever (I say) considers these Things, and the terrible Confusion of all Estates at that Time in *Ireland*, will not think the Computation in the *Full Answer* to be unreasonable, since for the two Years of the greatest Charge, there is to the ordinary Supply of 100000 *l.* a Year, (or 8000 *l.* a Month) only added 100000 *l.* a Year more to answer the extraordinary Charges of the new-raised forty-two Troops of Horse, and sixty Companies of Foot, and those of disbanding a great Part of a large Body of Forces, so prodigiously in Arrears.

Nor is this any ways invalidated by what is quoted out of the *Life of the Duke of Ormonde* by the *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 60, &c. who with his usual Accuracy and Sincerity, for the better deceiving the Reader into the Opinion of a Contradiction between the two Accounts, has there in the Middle of his Quotation, after the Words, *after he came over Lord Lieutenant*, foisted in the Words (*in 1661*) and expresses himself thus in the next Page: "So that it "appeared, as you affirm, *upon an exact Calculation* "in 1661, that the standing Revenue of *Ireland*

(e) *Life of the Duke of Ormonde*. Vol. II. p. 204.

“ wanted no more than 42000 *l. per annum* to answer the Charge of the civil and military Lists.” If I may be allowed to use his own Words at the Bottom of the foregoing Page. p. 59. this is a *most shocking Instance of his Veracity*. For the Author of the *Life of the Duke of Ormonde*, Vol. II. p. 157. shews, that his Grace *did not come over Lord Lieutenant to Ireland till July 27. 1662.* The Fact in short was this: The greatest Part of the Army was disbanded in 1661, for the King was unsafe, and the Peace of *Ireland* in Danger every Moment till it was done; but as there was not Money enough to pay all the Arrears, they contented themselves with paying those of the common Soldiers, and paid none to the Officers, whom they engaged to stay for them, by giving them Commissions in the standing Regiments, which tho’ much inferior in Rank than their former, they were yet contented to accept for their Subsistence. The Army that still remained, tho’ new modelled and reformed, was yet found too great an Expence for the Crown to support; and a further Reform was necessary. The Duke of *Ormonde* carried over with him in *July 1662* a new *civil and military* Establishment, with Instructions to reduce every Thing to that Measure. He thought it necessary to reduce the Forces immediately to the Number prescribed in the Establishment, and not being supplied with Money enough for that Purpose, he borrowed upon his own Credit, which (not having as yet parted with above 200000 Acres of Land (*f*) which he sacrificed to the Settlement of that Kingdom, nor been disappointed of the 50000 *l.* he was to receive in lieu thereof) was very good at that Time, thereby to put an End to a growing Evil. But still the Revenue of *Ireland* did not come up, even to this new reduced Establishment, by 42000 *l.*

(*f*) *Life of the D. of Ormonde*, Vol. II. p. 38.

a Year ; and besides that the Crown had always been at the Charge of supplying that Kingdom with Ships of War for the Guard of the Coasts, and with Powder and Stores for their Ordnance Service, there was no Provision for extraordinary Expences and Services, which even in settled Times of Peace occasion large Estimates in other Countries. A Subsidy in *Ireland* never produced 1000 *l.* (but in Lord *Strafford's* Government, who levied Subsidies in a new Method, which fell with him, and the Parliament which sat in *Ireland*, after he came back to *England*, made it one of the Articles of his Accusation,) so that twelve Subsidies would not produce above 12000 *l.* and whatever they produced was to come in slowly by a Collection of several Years ; the Customs and Excise were farmed, both producing only 72000 *l.* a Year, and there was so much Confusion in Estates, and such Uncertainty as to the Owners of them, that it was scarce practicable to collect the Quit-Rents ; so that of 33000 *l.* a Year, which was their Value, there was 10000 a Year Loss in that Branch during all the Time of the Duke of *Ormonde's* first Government. Such was the Condition of the Revenue when the Duke of *Ormonde* arrived in *Ireland* in July 1662. To improve it, he got the Parliament to settle *Hearth-Money* in Lieu of the *Court of Wards*, probably expecting it would produce a better Income than in Fact it did ; for the King lost thereby his old Revenue arising from Wards and Tenures, and got in its Stead a Duty on *Hearths*, which after being improved by the new Method of collecting it found out in *England*, (which the *Letter from the By-Stander* speaks of *p.* 75) and after *Ireland* had been increasing for some Years in Trade and Riches, did not produce in the Time of King *James II.* above 17000 *l.* a Year, (as appears on the Journal of the House of Commons of *Dec.* 15. 1691); and in all Probability did not yield half so much when

when it was first laid. So that there was still a very great Deficiency, nor was the Revenue ever made equal to the ordinary Charge of the Establishment till 1666; and then, as soon as it was granted, there happened an extraordinary Occasion of Expence, viz. a Mutiny of the Garrison of *Carric-Fergus*, which tho' presently suppressed by the Duke of *Ormonde's* Care, drew 15000 *l.* more from the King out of *England* (g). There were many of the like extraordinary Occasions of Expence in the precedent Years. There was a Plot discovered in *March* 1662-3 for seizing the Castle of *Dublin* on the 5th of that Month. This Discovery did not hinder another being formed for seizing it on *May* 25. 1663, (b) and making at the same Time a general Insurrection all over the Kingdom. It was well laid, and within twelve Hours of Execution, when it was discovered and prevented; but as the Conspirators had depended on the old Republican Leaven, which was still too general in the Soldiers in the Army, a Regiment of better affected *English* was raised and sent over, to fill the Places of the disaffected. The King was put to a great Expence, but tho' he complained to the Parliament of *England*, in his Speech of *June* 12 1663, "of the Necessity he was under on that Occasion  
 "of sending over to *Ireland* a good Sum of Money  
 "to pay the Army, and put the Garrisons in good  
 "Order," he received no Manner of Assistance from them for that Service, any more than in the Affair of disbanding the Forces, all the Expence of which had been left upon him. The *Dutch* War in 1664, and that with *France* at the End of 1665, whilst they lessened the Revenue, subjected at the same Time that Kingdom to continual Alarms, and occasioned an inconceivable Expence in Preparations from Time to Time to oppose an Invasion, and to put the Forts in a Posture of Defence, which were

(g) Lord Orrery's Letter of *May* 18. 1666. (b) See the Life of the Duke of *Ormonde*, Vol. II. p. 266, &c. in

in all Parts out of Repair, and in so miserable a Condition as not to be defensible. I could expatiate upon this Subject, but what is here said is sufficient to shew that the *Full Answer's* Computation of the Charge of *Ireland* was not immoderate or unreasonable.

'Tis very irksome to be always complaining of Misrepresentations, and to have continual Occasion for such Complaints; yet the *Letter-Writer* is always putting his Adversary on this Drudgery. The *Full Answer*, p. 158, had mentioned the King's Declarations to the Parliament, which met Oct. 21, 1680, of the Necessity he was under to quit *Tanger*, unless they would enable him to maintain the Garrison; and in p. 159, had reckoned the maintaining of that Garrison for the Time it was in his Hands, among the *extraordinary Services*, for which *his Majesty had been obliged to provide, out of a scanty Revenue, besides the Civil List and the ordinary Civil and Military Establishments*. Mr. Carte had, in *Book VII.* of the *Duke of Ormonde's Life*, shewn the great Sufferings of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and particularly of the Army, which was always greatly behind in Arrears, and forced to submit to intolerable Defalcations out of their Pay all the Time of Lord *Ranelagh's* Undertaking from 1669 to 1675, and even during his and Sir *James Shaen's* Farm of the Revenue (which was made for seven Years, from *Christmas* 1675, to *Christmas* 1682) till after the D. of *Ormonde* came over, the last Time of his being Lord Lieutenant. In *Book VIII.* he observes that his Grace came over at the latter End of *August* 1677, and made it his first Business to put the Army on a good Foot, not knowing how soon there might be Occasion for it; "and  
 " in order thereto he apply'd himself with infinite  
 " Diligence to be acquainted with the true State of  
 " every Branch of the Revenue, and to know the  
 " Business and Duty of every Officer concerned  
 " therein;

“ therein ; and that when he had made himself  
 “ Master of the Subject, [which certainly was a  
 “ Work of Time] when he found the Revenue  
 “ would answer the Charge, he proceeded to in-  
 “ crease the Military List ; and Mr. *Carte* says,  
 “ p. 472, that the Revenue not only held out to  
 “ support this Increase, but also *two new* Establish-  
 “ ments made after his Grace took on him the Go-  
 “ vernment, of 36000 *l.* for Shipping to secure the  
 “ Coast of *Ireland*, and of 44000 *l.* for *Tanger* ; but  
 “ it was too hard loaded when this last Article was  
 “ raised to 61000 *l.* and *Dunbarton’s* Regiment be-  
 “ ing call’d out of foreign Service, was sent into  
 “ that Kingdom, which swallowed up all the Mo-  
 “ ney that had been reserved for Contingencies.  
 “ *This was not the Work of a Day ; three Years pas-*  
 “ *sed before the Revenue could be brought to this Con-*  
 “ *dition.*” This is the Passage so unfairly quoted  
 by the *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 62. and it appears  
 hence, that these Articles of the *Shipping*, and of  
*Tanger* were *new* Articles of Expence, never put be-  
 fore on the *Irish Establishment*, but always defray’d  
 out of the King’s *English Revenue*, so that *Ireland* was  
 all that Time, not barely an *occasional* (as the *Full*  
*Answer* modestly expressed it, p. 107.) but a *constant*  
*Burthen to the King* of 36000 *l.* a Year for only one  
 Service ; and that they were put on the Establish-  
 ment of *Ireland*, after the *Duke of Ormonde* had taken  
 on him the Government, and indeed after he had not  
 only made his Enquiries into the Subject, but had  
 actually improved the Revenue. The Year 1678 is  
 put at the Top of p. 472, (as it is on some Pages  
 before) marking the Time when his Grace began  
 and carry’d on those Enquiries, and it is expressly  
 said, that it was *three Years* before he could bring  
 the Revenue into such a Condition as to support those  
 new Establishments ; so that the earliest Time that  
 could be fix’d for them was the Year 1681, and in-  
 deed

deed (as I remember) it was not till 1682 that this was done. The *Cambridge Gentleman* surely understands *English* well enough, so as to comprehend the Sense of the last Words of the Quotation; and upon that Supposition I may be allow'd to say, that it was not out of *Ignorance* but *Design* that he suppressed them, and that he fixes (*p.* 62.) *the Middle of King Charles's Reign* for what happen'd in the two or three *last Years* of it, and charges Mr. *Carte* with *asserting* that Falshood, when he had expressly maintained the contrary. These are Arts that a Lover of Truth would detest, and a Man of Honour would scorn; and they are scarce a greater Injury to the *Cambridge Gentleman's Adversary*, than they are an Insult to his *Reader*.

'Tis scarce worth while to take Notice of what he says (*p.* 63 and 64) about the Duke of *York's* Revenue of 70000*l.* a Year, all his Argument being founded on this, that some particular Funds, out of which it afterwards arose, were not settled in 1660 or 1661. Nor indeed did the Author of the *Full Answer* think any of them were, except what the King gave him in Lands; but he thought that the Duke and his Children (who were also *Children of the Kingdom*) were all the while provided for at the King's Expence, and the Burthen was the same to his Majesty, whether their Income and the Charges of their Households came out of his Revenue in general, or out of any particular Branches thereof set apart and appropriated for that Service.

The *Cambridge Gentleman* is for once in the right, when he says, *p.* 65, that the Expence of Coinage did not lie upon the King any longer than *Dec.* 20, 1666, when the 10*s.* *per Ton* Duty on *Wines*, &c. imported was laid to defray; but it may still be questioned, whether this additional Duty is not included in his Computations of the Produce of the Customs in general; and if it be included therein, it

ought to be deducted. His wretched *Apology* in p. 66. hath been answered before; and as for Sir *W. Petty's Verbum Sapienti*, there is very little Stress to be laid on posthumous Works, and particularly those of Sir *W. Petty*, who *all along wanted right Matter to work upon*, as Dr. *d'Avenant* observes in the Beginning of his \* *Discourse of the Use of Political Arithmetick*, where he points out a great many Mistakes of that Writer. What the *Letter-Writer* says, p. 67, about King *Charles's* increased Expences and Revenue will be consider'd afterwards.

The World, I fancy, will hardly agree with him in the Stress which he lays, p. 68 and 69, upon *Speakers Speeches*, knowing very well what Compliments are made usually upon presenting Money-Bills, and that in Parliamentary Language every Thing is deemed to be given to the King, even when appropriated to the publick Service; nor does he seem himself to pay any Regard to them on other Occasions, or he would not have treated General *Monck* in the manner he has done, after the House of Commons having order'd Thanks to be given to that Great Man for his eminent and unparalleled Services to these Nations. Sir *Harb. Grimston*, in his Speech (which is enter'd on the Journal of April 26, 1660) on that Occasion had express'd himself, as  
 “ not doubting but a Crown of Glory was laid up  
 “ for him in Heaven, and that God had made him  
 “ instrumental, by his helping Hand, to keep the  
 “ Nation from sinking, when no Way was repre-  
 “ sented to our Understanding, whence a Deliver-  
 “ ance should arise; so that God's raising up, ac-  
 “ companying, blessing, and assisting him in his  
 “ Counsels, in such sort as to accomplish his Work  
 “ to that Height without Expence of Blood or Trea-  
 “ sure, can't be otherwise owned by those that look'd  
 “ upon him and his Actions, than as a *Miracle*.”

\* Discourses on the Publick Revenues, Part I.

He pretends, however, that the same *Speaker's* Speech on *May 12. 1660*, when he was ordered to reprimand *Lentbail* for saying *that those who first took up Arms against the King were as guilty as those who cut off his Head*, ought to be taken as the Sense of the House of Commons upon whose *Justice and Proceedings before 1648*, those Words were deemed to reflect. The Speaker said thereupon, "That they apprehended there was much Poison in the Words, and that they were spoke out of a Design to set the House on Fire, they tending to render them that drew the Sword to bring Delinquents to condign Punishment, and to vindicate their just Liberties, into Balance with them that cut off the King's Head; of which they express their Abhorrence, appealing to God, and their Consciences bearing them witness, that *they had no Thought against his Person*, much more against his Life." These are the Words of the Speech, and they seem rather to be an Apology for the *Intentions* of himself and others who had taken up Arms, than a *Justification* of the Fact; and if they afford any Colour for the latter Sense, it was dangerous in such a Juncture for any that disliked them to call him to an Accompt, since it might put the House into that Flame, which they in general laboured to avoid. After all, the Words were the *Speaker's own*, and not the *Words or Act of the House*, and whoever is for interpreting them so as to imply a Justification of the *taking Arms in 1642*, will hardly be able to reconcile them to a solemn and undoubted Declaration of this very Convention in the Act 12 Car. II. c. 30, for observing Jan. 30, and attainting the Regicides, whereby they renounce, abominate, and protest against all Proceedings tending to the Treasons before-mentioned, and declare, "That by the undoubted and fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, neither the Peers of this Realm, nor the Commons, nor both together in Parliament, or out  
" of

“ of Parliament, *nor the People collectively*, or repre-  
 “ sentatively, nor any other Persons whatsoever,  
 “ *ever had, have, hath or ought to have any coercive*  
 “ *Power* over the Persons of the Kings of this  
 “ Realm.” And whoever would learn the Sense  
 of the Parliament, with regard to *the Lords and*  
*Commons taking Arms against the King in 1642*, may  
 see it delivered in too plain Terms for any Body to  
 mistake in the Act of 14 Car. II. c. 8. for *Distribu-*  
*tion of 60000 l. among the truly loyal and indigent*  
*Commission-Officers*—the Preamble whereof is in these  
 Words: “ Whereas there was a loyal Party, which  
 “ through all Hazards and Extremities, in the de-  
 “ fence of the King’s Person, Crown and Dignity,  
 “ the *Rights and Privileges of Parliament*, the Reli-  
 “ gion, *Laws*, and Honour of the *English Nation*,  
 “ *did bear Arms*, by the Command of his late Ma-  
 “ jesty, of ever blessed Memory, *according to their*  
 “ *Duty and the known Laws of this Land*, and did,  
 “ with an unwearied Courage, Faith and Constancy,  
 “ with their Lives and Fortunes, oppose that *bar-*  
 “ *barous Rebellion raised against his most excellent*  
 “ *Majesty, in the Year 1642*, by *some of the Men then*  
 “ *sitting at Westminster* \*, till by express Orders  
 “ from his sacred Majesty, in 1646, the said loyal  
 “ and worthy Persons were commanded to render  
 “ and disband. Which Orders being obeyed, and  
 “ a new Discovery being made of *further Treasons*  
 “ against the Life of their most gracious Sovereign,  
 “ they entered into several fresh Attempts to save  
 “ him; in which some fell a noble Sacrifice for  
 “ their Country, and the rest asserted, with the same  
 “ vigorous and active Loyalty, (after the horrid  
 “ Murder of that glorious Prince) the Rights and  
 “ Interests of his Royal Successor, and with the  
 “ same restless Zeal, opposed all succeeding Usur-

\* Is not the *Full Answer* hereby evidently justified in calling  
 them the *Rump Parliament*?

“ pations, until that Great Captain, the *Duke of*  
 “ *Albemarle, (a Person for ever to be remembred by*  
 “ *all Englishmen, with Honour and Admiration)* and  
 “ other worthy Persons, *did improve the long expected*  
 “ *Opportunity* of their Conjunction with the loyal  
 “ Party of this Nation, by Means whereof his sa-  
 “ cred Majesty returned in Peace and Triumph;  
 “ and in the Safety and Government of his gracious  
 “ Majesty, *all the good People of England* are restor-  
 “ ed to the Well-being of the Publick, and to all  
 “ their Laws, Liberties and Fortunes: We there-  
 “ fore, the Lords and Commons, for the perpetual  
 “ Memory of the eminent Deservings of the said  
 “ loyal Party, and the Encouragement of Loyalty  
 “ to future Ages, do hereby declare and manifest  
 “ our high Esteem of their great Services and Suf-  
 “ ferings, exceeding all Possibility of present Com-  
 “ pensation; but, that Provision might be made for  
 “ their honourable Wants, (so far as stands with a  
 “ *Kingdom exhausted by the Rapine and Oppression of a*  
 “ *long Rebellion)* We do, &c.

The *Full Answer*, p. 136, speaking of the Act  
 22 Car. II. c. 6. for *advancing the Sale of Fee-Farm*  
*Rents, &c.* had taken Notice of the *By-Stander's*  
*saying the Sale of the Crown Lands* was made in pur-  
 suance of that Act; and had observed that there is  
 not in the Act a Syllable about *Lands* (that is, about  
 the Sale of *Lands*) unless in some Clauses of Excep-  
 tion. The *Cambridge Gentleman* has found the Word  
*Lands* in the *Act*, but he does not so much as pre-  
 tend to find a Syllable about the *Sale* of them, which  
 was the only Thing in question; so that what he says  
 in the first Paragraph of p. 70, is meer trifling. The  
 Author of the *Full Answer* never offered to dispute  
 whether the *Crown Lands* had been actually sold;  
 he mentions that *Sale* in several Places, and laments  
 the Necessities of the Crown which occasion'd it: all  
 that he denied was, that the *Sale was made in virtue*  
 of

of this *Act for the Sale of the Fee-Farm Rents*, or that it was the *Act of a Tory Parliament*. He thought himself obliged in justice to clear one Sett of Men, unjustly charged by the *By-Stander* with that Sale, and was apt to imagine he had done it with great Modesty, since he had avoided laying a Load on another; but, treated in the manner he is by the *Cambridge Gentleman* upon this Article, he now declares the whole Truth, part of which he had waved before. The greatest Part of the *Crown Lands*, to the Value of *above 170000 l. a Year*, were sold and alienated in the Time of the *Great Rebellion in 1642*, and of the *Usurpations* to which that Rebellion pav'd the Way. King *Charles I.* was forced to sell some of them to maintain his Forces, and his Son might possibly find Purchasers, tho' he could not give them Possession, for a few more, to provide for his Subsistence in Exile; but the Bulk of them were sold by the Rump Parliament. The Fact admits of an easy Proof, and that by Vouchers, which (he is persuaded) all the World will look upon as irrefragable.

The Convention Parliament of 1660, thought these Sales and Alienations too great an Impoverishment of the Crown, and were desirous to avoid or resume them. To this Purpose there appears in the Journal of the House of Commons, on *Tuesday, May 12, 1660*, the following Entry: "A Bill for making void of Grants made *since May 1642*, of Titles of Honour, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, passed under several Great Seals by the late King *Charles*, or the King's Majesty that now is, *or any other Great Seal*, was this Day read the second Time and committed, &c." It would have been a crying Injustice to deprive Purchasers of what they had fairly bought with their Money, unless they were reimbursed; and this last being impracticable, without an heavy Tax on the Nation, the Design of a Resumption was

laid aside: And as to the Value of the Lands then sold and alienated, it is thus ascertained. The Convention appointed a Committee to enquire into the Revenue of King *Charles I.* from 1637 to 1641; the Report from which was made by Sir *Heneage Finch* on Sept. 4, 1660; and it is quoted but imperfectly by the *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 43, 44. not caring probably to mention the Particulars of that Prince's Revenue; by which it appears (a), that *the Crown Lands and Rents with the Forest of Dene in 1641* were 267598 *l.* a Year. The next Parliament made an Enquiry into the Revenue of the Crown; and Sir *Philip Warwick* made a Report from the Committee, on June 18. 1661; from the Particulars of which it appears, that the *Crown-Lands* were reduced to 80000 *l.* or (including those of the Queen's Jointure, to the Amount of 10000 *l.*) 90000 *l.* a Year; so that it is evident there was thus sold and alienated to the Value of 177598 *l.* a Year. Nor doth this interfere with the Report of the Committee appointed to inspect into the King's Revenue, made on May 8. 1663, by Sir *Charles Harbord*, then Surveyor-General, and Chairman of that Committee. For tho' the Report says, that *the whole Value of the Crown-Lands, and Rents in Charge in the Exchequer and Dutchies of Cornwall and Lancaster might (as they conceived) if well managed, reasonably amount to one hundred thousand Pounds a Year*; yet this does not give one Reason to imagine they produced at that Time above 90000 *l.* nor does it appear they were ever so improved. It was then not any Fault of King *Charles II.* it was not any Act of a *Tory Parliament*, nor any Act in Consequence of *Tory Principles*, that was the Cause of the Sale or Alienation of the *Crown-Lands*. No, it was that same detestable *Rebellion* of 1642, which the *Cambridge Gentleman* is so fond of justifying, (the

(a) See Dr. *d'Avenant* of *Resumptions*, p. 255.

unhappy Consequences of which the Nation still feels) that ruined the Patrimony of the Crown, and entailed upon all Posterity a Burthen of Taxes, necessary to enable the Prince to subsist, and repair the Alienations which that Rebellion, and the Usurpations which followed it, had produced. Such are ever the Consequences of Rebellions : People are lured into them by the plausible Pretences of Persons who have nothing but their own private Interest in View, and seldom see their Error till it is too late to remedy it ; and they find themselves fleeced, beggared, and enslaved, by the Burthens laid upon them by those whom they helped into Power, and who use it only to gratify their own insatiable Avarice, and carry on the Work of a general Corruption, which must ever end in the Ruin of a Country.

Some People are never more confident, than when they are most in the Wrong, hoping that a good Assurance may supply the Defects of Truth and Knowledge, and bear them out in their Design of imposing on an unwary, credulous Reader. Thus the *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 71, advances boldly, *that what King Charles II. was enabled to sell* (by this Act) *was the Crown Lands that had been let out upon Lease to several Tenants at certain annual Rents ; so that, according to him, Fee-Farm-Rents were nothing but Rents reserved upon Leases of the Crown Lands.* Full of this Notion he falls foul upon his Adversary for being of a different Sentiment, and for imagining that the *Fee-Farm-Rents* might be sold, without the Lands charged with the Payment thereof being likewise sold or alienated ; and then, giving a Loose to his inimitable Wit and Politeness, breaks out into the finest of the Witticisms that distinguish his Letter ; and which is couched in these Words : “ If any one had purchased your  
“ *Brains*, you might safely assert, that he had  
“ bought

“bought no Part of your *Head*.” ’Tis a little unhappy for him, that all the Arrogance and Scurrility which appear in this Passage are founded only upon his own Ignorance. Mr. *Carte* knew very well that the *Fee-Farm-Rents* were Rents arising out of Lands, which had been alienated for Ages before, and could not therefore be sold again. *Feodi firma appellatur* (says Sir *H. Spelman* in his Glossary upon that Word) *cum quis ex dono vel concessione alterius prædia tenuerit sibi & hæredibus suis, reddendo vel dimidiam, vel tertiam, vel ad minus quartam partem veri valoris.* *Ld. Coke* (*Inst.* 2. *Fol.* 44) in his Comment upon the Word *Feodi firma* in *Magna Charta*, shews it to be a Rent arising out of an Estate granted away to a Man and his Heirs, and supports this Interpretation with Quotations out of our ancient Law-Books, after his usual Manner. The very Word *Fee-Farm-Rent* expresses it to be Rent arising out of an Estate granted away in *Fee*; the very Act of Parliament in Question does in the 3d Paragraph expressly except all Rents reserved upon all Leases, or Estates whereof the Reversion is now in his Majesty, from being sold; every Thing contributed to guard a Man against falling into so gross a Blunder, as the *Cambridge Gentleman* has here committed; into which it is scarce possible to conceive how he could be betrayed, but by a violent Passion for that fine Stroke of his Wit above quoted. May he be long happy in the Enjoyment and Admiration of his own *Head and Brains*; and by a rare Felicity enjoy them without Envy! For my Part, I leave to the Reader all the Reflections that may naturally arise from this Passage; only desiring him to consider, *whether this is Ignorance attended by her decent Companion Modesty.*

With regard to the Produce of the *Fee-Farm Rents*, sold in the Time of King *Charles II.* the *Cambridge Gentleman* (p. 70) computes it at 1300000 *l.* according to *Coke’s Detection*, or 1800000 *l.* according

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ing to *Marvell*, formerly Secretary to *Oliver*, his *Growth of Popery*, two scandalous Libels, wrote purely to propagate Falshood and Sedition; and which have not the least Credit with any Man of Candour, Probity and Judgment. Such are the Writers, upon which he pins his Faith, or which he finds the fittest for his Purpose, as having *aggravated the Sums* already with a Vengeance. The Falshood of their Accompts will evidently appear from these Considerations, *viz.* That, as hath been shewn already, all the Revenue, which the Plunder and Iniquities of precedent Usurpations had left the Crown at the King's Restoration, in *Lands and Rents*, was but 90000 *l.* a Year; that within about two Years after, there was a Grant of about 3500 *l.* a Year in Fee-Farm Rents, besides the Manor of *Brampton*, &c. made to the Earl of *Sandwich*, and other Grants to the Duke of *Albemarle* of still greater Value; those two great Instruments in bringing about that happy Event, being rewarded (as they well deserved) with at least 10000 *l.* a Year of those Lands and Rents: That the Queen's Jointure was 30000 *l.* a Year, and consisted of the largest and best of the Fee-Farm Rents, which (as I have been assured by Persons concerned in the Receipt thereof) were not sold till after her Death, which happened in Queen *Anne's* Time; that of the remaining 50000 *l.* a Year, the Act for *Sale of the Fee-Farm Rents* expressly excepted all Rents reserved upon any Leases or Estates, the Reversion whereof was then in the Crown, and also all Quit-Rents and Copy-hold Rents standing in charge as Parcel of or belonging to any Manor; which (as the Parliament would hardly think it worth while to except a Trifle) probably amounted to above half that Sum; so that there would be scarce 25000 *l.* a Year in Fee-Farm Rents left to be sold: That these last Rents, whatever their Value was, were, by publick Notice in the Gazettes, N<sup>o</sup> 609 and 614, offered to

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Sale at 18 Years Purchase, if half the Purchase-Money was set off in Debts, or paid in the Principal and Interest, due upon Orders charged on the Revenue; and at 16, if the Purchaser would contract to pay all in Ready Money: That, notwithstanding these low Prices, the *Fee-Farm Rents*, having ever been deemed Part of the ancient Demesne of the Crown (which, in former Times, used to be thought inalienable) went off heavily, very few Persons offering to purchase, "Men being (as *Jacob* observes in his *Law-Dictionary*, under the Article of *Fee-Farm Rents of the Crown*) "so very doubtful of "the Title to Alienations of this Nature, that whilst "these Rents were exposed to Sale, scarce any "would deal for them;" and they *remained unsold* till People found other Ways of disposing of their Money more precarious: That tho' it is difficult to fix any particular Sum for the Value of those which remained thus unsold; yet we may form a reasonable Conjecture, with regard to the rest of the Kingdom, from Mr. *Aldworth's* Memorial to the Commissioners of the Treasury, and his Observations on Mr. *Smith's* Accompts, distinguishing which of the *Fee-Farm Rents* in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Huntingdon*, and what still remained in charge (as entered on the Commons Journal of *March 2, 1699*,) from which it appears, that out of above 450 of those Rents arising out of those two Counties, not above 70 were sold; and if the same Proportion held in other Counties, we may conclude that scarce a *sixth Part* of the *Fee-Farm Rents* were sold by King *Charles II.* It appears likewise, from Mr. *Christopher Tilson's* Memorial to the Treasury, in relation to the Accompts of the Auditors of the Land-Revenue (which is entered in the Journal of *Feb. 29, 1699*) that in Mr. *Shales* and Mr. *Aldworth's* Districts, there was still, of that *Land Revenue*, in the Crown, to the Amount of 17610*l.* 15*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* and

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in Mr. *Ralph Gray's* District of *North* and *South Wales* 6699 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  *d.* making together 24309 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*; besides what was likewise left in the Districts of other Auditors, and what King *William* had granted away of the most improveable Part of the Rents of Lands about *Westminster*, and of large Manors, in different Parts of the Kingdom, to the Earl of *Portland*, and his other Favourites. It appears further, from Sir *John Talbot's* Account, presented to the House of Commons on *Feb.* 13, 1699, that King *William* had granted away of the *Fee-Farm Rents* which King *Charles* was impowered to sell, and for which Sir *John* was a Trustee, to the Value of 4435 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  *d.* *per Annum*. Every Body knows, that the late Lord *Somers* was impeached, not only for the Grants made him of the Manors of *Ryegate* and *Howleigh* (which were worth 12000 *l.*) and of 2100 *l.* a Year of these *Fee-Farm Rents*; but also (in the 7th Article of his Impeachment) for  
 “ passing many great, unreasonable, and exorbitant  
 “ Grants under the Great Seal of *England*, of divers  
 “ Lands, Manors, Lordships, Lands, Tenements,  
 “ Hereditaments, Revenues and Interests belonging  
 “ to the Crown of *England*, amounting to a most pro-  
 “ digious and excessive Value.” Whoever considers these Things, will easily see, that King *Charles*, instead of 13 or 18, as the Libels above-mentioned pretend, did scarce raise One hundred thousand Pounds by the Sale of the *Fee-Farm Rents*.

It will be here proper to refute what the *Cambridge Gentleman* says, *p.* 75, about the Profits arising to the King from the Renewal of *Cornish* Leases; which is done in a few Words, from a Survey which I have before me of *that Dutchy*, in a Book drawn up just after the Restoration, giving an Account of its ancient and modern State, which belonged to the late Earl of *Halifax*, Auditor of the *Exchequer*, and was bought at the Sale of his Books, by a very

worthy and learned Member of the present House of Commons. It appears from that Survey, that the chief Revenue of that Dutchy arises from the *Coinage* of Tin, of 40 s. a thousand Weight (which now brings in 8000 l. a Year); that other Profits arise from the Stannary Courts, the Prices of Wines in all the Ports of *Cornwall*, and other Customs, Fee-Farm Rents in that and other Counties; and that all the Revenue in Land (which alone was leaseable) belonging to that Dutchy, as well in *Cornwall* and *Devon*, as in foreign Counties, *did not Amount to 1200 l. a Year*; and as the Rents were to be raised by the Renewal of Leases, and actually were raised, (as appears by the 12th and 13th of *W. III. c. 3.* which empowers King *William* to take Compositions for reducing them to their old Rate in 1660.) it is not likely that King *Charles* got by renewing of the Leases of this 1200 l. a Year any thing more than the Improvement of his Rent; or, if he did take any Fines, that these could amount to above 5000 l. So *monstrously* is the *By-Stander* mistaken in swelling these Fines to 100000 l. and the Sale of the Fee-Farm Rents to 1300000 l. Exaggerations so extravagant, that it must lessen the Credit of all his other Circulations.

As to what the *Cambridge Gentleman* says, p. 72, about the Charges of the first *Dutch War*, 'tis evident, from what is observed in the *Full Answer*, p. 128, that those Charges began in 1664, when the King not only borrowed great Sums of Money from the City of *London* (which had the solemn Thanks of the Commons for lending them) to carry it on, but actually fitted out two extraordinary Fleets under the Earl of *Sandwich* and P. *Rupert*, which brought in 130 Prizes before the End of the Year. In 1665 and 1666, there were several bloody Engagements at Sea, with greater Numbers of our Men of War than ever were engaged on any other Occasion, or  
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in any later War in our Times ; for which Reason it is not to be supposed the Expence could be less than what has been since ordinarily given in such Wars. The 18000 *Seamen* said to be on board the Fleet at the Time of the *Chatham* Affair, I take to have been on board the Fleet which was kept in different Parts of the *Channel* about our own Coast, exclusive of those that served in the Ships sent out for Convoys of our Merchant Ships, and Protection of our Trade, in which King *Charles* was always extremely careful, and, at that Time especially, looking upon the Peace as good as concluded, had employed a greater Number for those Services. Nor could the several Fleets about our own Coasts be well manned with less than 18000 *Seamen* ; for, besides Sir *Edward Spragge's* Squadron which fought the *Dutch* in the River, and the 20 Men of War which came in with Sir *Jos. Jordan* the fourth Day of the Fight, and forced the *States* Fleet to retreat as far as their Sails could carry them away, there was at the same time a Squadron of 12 Men of War under Rear-Admiral *Kempton*, about *Plymouth*, which being hindered by the *Dutch* Fleet from joining that Part of ours which lay in the *Thames*, retired to the Coast of *Ireland*. Nor was this all the Fleet then distributed about our Coast ; for Sir *Jeremy Smith* being then in the North of *England*, and intercepted likewise from returning to the River, had Orders, for the Security of his Squadron, to sail more Northward, and passing round *Scotland*, came to *Kingsale*, where he was when Lord *Orrery* (says in an original Letter, which I have of his, dated *Aug. 23, 1667*, that he) “ sent for him, shewed him an intercepted Letter of the *States*, and desired him to consider, “ since *Van Ghent* (a *Dutch* Admiral) lay off *Faro*, “ and we knew had but 24 Men of War and Fire- “ ships, and lay there for the *Dutch East-India* “ Fleet, whether he might not get out with his  
“ thirty

“ *thirty Men of War* and Fire-Ships, and fight  
 “ him; which if he did, the *Dutch East-India*  
 “ Fleet must fall into his Hands, and nothing  
 “ could be a greater Honour in the Close of the  
 “ War. The Design was great, hopeful, and safe;  
 “ but the Want of Provisions, which was discover-  
 “ ed upon examining the Stores, prevented its Exe-  
 “ cution.” And whoever considers that, besides  
 these Squadrons, there was another under Sir *J.*  
*Harman* in the *West-Indies*, and an extraordinary  
 Number of Ships sent abroad on Convoys, can  
 hardly entertain the least Doubt, but that King  
*Charles* had, in this 4th or last Year of the War, a  
 much greater Number than 18000 Seamen in his  
 Service.

What the *Cambridge Gentleman* says p. 73, that  
 Mr. *Rymer* (in his *Fædera*) has formed a compleat  
*Collection of all our Rolls, Records, and Treaties*, is  
 a Mistake that might have been excusable in a Fo-  
 reigner that knows nothing of *England*. There is  
 at the End of the 17th Volume of his Collection a  
 Catalogue of the Pieces contained in fifty-nine other  
 Volumes in Folio, which he had collected with a  
 Design of publishing, but none of them printed;  
 tho’ if they were, they would not all together make  
 the hundredth, nor perhaps the thousandth Part of  
 those Records which Mr. *Madox* (in the Preface to  
 his *History of the Exchequer*) thinks so necessary to  
 be consulted by any Man that would write an Hi-  
 story of *England*. It is strange that People should  
 be so eager to pronounce their Judgment upon  
 Subjects they know nothing of, and cannot speak  
 about them without exposing themselves.

What he says in p. 74, is founded purely on a  
 Misrepresentation of his Adversary. The *Full An-*  
*swer*, p. 152, had taken Notice of some of the King’s  
 Speeches and Messages to the House of Commons,  
 in the Session which opened on *Feb. 15, 1676*,

about the Supplies necessary for making Alliances abroad, and entering into a War with *France*. The Commons had allowed him, by a Clause in the Bill for an *additional Excise*, to borrow 200000 *l.* upon it; and in their Address of *April 13, 1677*, promised, that if they sat *after the Easter Recess*, they “ would reimburse his Majesty what Sum of Money “ should be expended on such extraordinary Preparations as should be made in Pursuance of their “ former Addresses.” The King in Answer thereto told them *April 16*, “ That without 600000 *l.* “ or Credit for that Sum, he could not do what “ was necessary to answer the End of their Addresses, without exposing the Kingdom to much “ greater Dangers.” The Commons would go no further; they sat *after Easter*, and till *May 28*; but did not reimburse him that Money. The next Session began on *Jan. 28, 1677-8*, but nothing was done to reimburse him, till the King, after having been above a Twelvemonth in Debt for this Money, told them on *May 28, 1678*, “ That he was pressed with very great Inconveniences in his domestic Affairs, thro’ the Want of the 200000 *l.* “ they had promised to repay him (*as above*), and “ which affected that whole Branch of his Revenue, “ by having a fifth Part taken out of every Payment which should be applied to the necessary “ Uses of his Household.” These Words fully justify all that is said in the *Full Answer*, about the Inconveniences which his Majesty suffered (not by the Monies not being repaid at last, but) by the *Delay of Repayment*; for it is there said expressly, *p. 155*, that *they did not take this Matter into their Consideration, till June*, when they appointed a Committee to enquire into the Disbursements of the 200000 *l.* and having found it properly expended, passed the Bill for raising 619000 *l.* The *Full Answer* has nowhere said, that the 200000 *l.* was not repaid at last, tho’

tho' a long Time after it had been borrowed ; but the *Cambridge Gentleman's Letter* would have been much shorter, were it not for the Exercise of his Talent of Misrepresentation. A Man that hath Truth and Reason on his Side, never has recourse to such Artifices.

His Reflections, in p. 76, on the Pensions which encumbered King *Charles's Revenue*, are very ill-grounded : They were not Pensions created to corrupt Parliaments, (which has often been a Subject of Complaint since his Time) but to reward Merit ; not precarious, but for Life ; not given to influence the Votes of any Members of either House, but to acknowledge the Loyalty of those who had been instrumental in saving his Life after the Battle of *Worcester* ; to recompence others who had lost their Patent Places in the Court of Wards and other Offices, when the Parliament upon abolishing them had made no Provision for their Losses ; to extend the usual Bounty of the Crown to Maids of Honour, and other Servants of his Queen, his Mother and his Sister, and to provide for the Subsistence of the Remains of those who had lost their Lives in his Service. For (except in the Case of two great Ladies, whose Pensions together do not amount to a third of the Grant made to one, that was described by *J. Howe* in a famous Speech, as a *Female Warriour* that had been serviceable in the *Reduction of Ireland*) this will be found to be generally the Case with Regard to the Pensions mentioned in the *List* of them, printed in the *Appendix N<sup>o</sup> II*. Such as these are proper Exercises of Royal Bounty : And *happy is the Nation* that hath nothing to complain of but the *Virtues of its Prince*.

As to the perpetual Interest of about 80000 *l.* a Year payable to the Goldsmiths or Bankers ; it has been shewn already that it was no Load on the Civil List after the Revolution. That this Interest was  
settled

settled by the King's *Letters Patent*, on the Hereditary Excise, (as the *Full Answer*, sufficiently implying therein that the Principal was not repaid, since the Interest thereof was to be paid for ever, had said p. 145, 146,) and paid in Course till about a Year before his Death, is not denied by the *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 77, &c. only he adds, that it was *stopped by Order*; “ And that great Numbers of  
 “ Families in every Part of the Kingdom were im-  
 “ poverished and ruined by the Stop of the Exche-  
 “ quer, (which he calls) an infamous Violation of  
 “ Property and Justice :” for neither of which can I see any Reason but his bare Assertion; too weak a Ground for the Faith of the most credulous Person. Sure I am the Sufferers themselves seem to have no Notion of either; and appear so well satisfied with what King *Charles*, unassisted by Parliament, had done for them, that (far from breaking out into such Exclamations as the *By-Stander* falls into on their Behalf, or indeed making any Complaint at all) they did not desire to be in a better Condition. We may see their own Words, in a *Petition* representing their Case, and presented to the House of Commons on July 17. 1689 (a Time when other Petitioners thought they might recommend themselves by laying Load on King *Charles's* Memory) by Sir *Jeremy Snow*, Sir *Orlando Gee*, &c. in behalf of themselves and others, who claim divers yearly Sums or Interest out of the *Hereditary Excise*. Shewing, “ That King *Charles II.* by several Let-  
 “ ters Patent for valuable Considerations granted to  
 “ Sir *Jeremy Snow*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Goldsmiths,  
 “ and others, several yearly Sums in Trust for such  
 “ of their Creditors as should deliver up their Se-  
 “ curities, and accept Assignments and propor-  
 “ tionable Parts of the annual Sums so granted, in  
 “ Satisfaction of their respective Debts; and that  
 “ the Petitioners, soon after the making of the said

“ *Letters Patent*, did accept of a Grant of Part of  
 “ the said yearly Sums so granted from the said  
 “ Goldsmiths and others in Satisfaction of their  
 “ Debts then due to the Petitioners according to  
 “ the Trust declared by the Letters Patent: *That*  
 “ *the said yearly Sums or Interest have for divers*  
 “ *Years been duly paid* to the Petitioners and other  
 “ Assignees, according to the true Intent of the  
 “ said Letters Patent: That the Petitioners being  
 “ informed that the House is under the considera-  
 “ tion of the Revenue of this Kingdom, and pray-  
 “ ing that *the Settlement thereof may be without Da-*  
 “ *mage* to the Petitioners in their *Proprieties granted*  
 “ *to them* as aforesaid, desiring to be heard by their  
 “ Council at the Bar of the House concerning the  
 “ same.” This is their Petition as entered upon  
 the Journal of that Day; the Reader will easily  
 judge whose Account deserves best to be credited,  
 the *Cambridge Gentleman's*, or that of the Sufferers  
 themselves.

If the Reader is curious to learn how to spin out  
 a Pamphlet, and put what Meaning a Writer  
 pleases upon an Adversary into whose Thoughts it  
 could never enter to suppress a Fact known to all  
 the World; and which is supposed in every Thing  
 he says about it; this Passage in the *Letter-Writer*  
 will gratify his Curiosity.

As to *Shafesbury's* being the Adviser of the stop-  
 ping of the Exchequer, the Reader may see, in the  
 Appendix to the 2d Vol. of the Duke of Ormonde's  
 Life, p. 90, a Speech of the Earl of *Offory's*, charg-  
 ing him with it to his Face in the House of Lords;  
 and to him is the Invention of it ascribed by Mr.  
*North*, in his *Examen* p. 37.

I am now come, without having omitted any one  
 Passage that concerned any Fact, to the 85th Page  
 of the *Cambridge Gentleman's* Letter, where he be-  
 gins to display his mighty Talent for Calculations;  
 which

which it is too tedious and dry a Work to examine particularly. I shall therefore content myself with some general Observations upon them, and only add a few Remarks in certain Cases, which may be corrected without much Loss of the Reader's Time, or drawing this Pamphlet to an unreasonable Length.

He sets out, p. 85, with a Complaint of the *Full Answer's* taking the *By-Stander's* Account of the just *Produce of the several Branches of King Charles's settled Revenue* in 1660, for the *whole Reign*; which is not very just, unless it be explained by the Comment he adds, that by 1660, he means the *first three or four Years from the Restoration*; when he alledges, the *By-Stander* had said, p. 83 and 61, that *it was not then half what it afterwards amounted to*. I have consulted those two Pages in the *By-Stander's* Letter, and can find no such Assertion in either. However, as the *Cambridge Gentleman* is pleased to complain, not only here, but in p. 67 of his Letter, that the *Full Answer* had stated *King Charles's encreased Expences*, (of his Household, Navy, and Army) *at the End of his Reign, opposite to his low Revenue at the Beginning*, whereas *this Revenue was continually increasing*, so as to be at last double to what it was *at first*.

To this it is answered, that the *Full Answer* has not stated the Charge of the Guards and Garrisons higher at the last, than they were at the beginning of his Reign, tho' it really was increased at the Time of the Bill of Exclusion; that he sees no Reason to think, nor has the *Cambridge Gentleman* offered any to induce him to imagine, that the Expence of the Navy was greater at last, than it was at the beginning of that Reign; and that he is very sure the Expence of the Household was vastly greater in the first three or four Years of *King Charles II.* than it ever was in any of the last. The *English Court* had ever out-done all others in Magnificence and Hospi-

tality; Tables were there kept for all the Great Officers of the Houshold, at which all Strangers were welcome, without any Invitation. This was an *inconceivable Expence*, especially after such a Quantity of the Crown Lands (upon which Cattle used to feed for those open Tables) came to be alienated in the Times of the Usurpation, and the Court of Wards, the Right of Purveyance, &c. were taken away. King *Charles II.* had not only an Inclination, but a Genius for OEconomy, as appears from what I have been very credibly assured Sir *Stephen Fox* said upon reading that Passage in *Lord Clarendon's History*, which celebrates the good Order and Frugality with which the King's House-keeping abroad was managed, *viz.* "that *Lord Clarendon* had done him too  
 " much Honour in giving him the Merit of it, for  
 " it was not owing to himself, but purely to the  
 " King alone, who, having an Head admirably turned that way, drew up, with his own Hand, the  
 " Plan, equally full of Order, Elegance, and OEconomy, which was afterwards observed in his House-  
 " hold, all the Time he continued abroad." Upon his Return, the old Methods of open Tables and House-keeping was naturally revived, and lasted for three or four Years; till the King finding in them an horrible Expence, not to be supported by his too scanty Revenue, put them down, and to make some Amends to the Officers of his Houshold, allowed them Board-wages, as an Addition to their Salaries, tho' both together did not amount to half the Income which those Posts now produce, by the Help of new Pensions annexed to them; so *e.g.* that of *Lord Chamberlain* is now worth 4000 *l.* if not more, tho' it did not yield above 1400 *l.* or 1500 *l.* a Year, when the *Earl of Dorset* enjoyed it immediately after the Revolution. Nor was the only Expence in the first Years after the Restoration, from which the King was freed at the latter End of his Life: he paid a large

large Pension to his Sister the Queen of *Bohemia*, till her Death in *Feb.* 1662, and for five Years after, to discharge the Debts she owed to her Servants, &c. at the *Hague* : the Queen Mother enjoyed her Jointure till a little before the Act for Sale of the Fee-Farm Rents ; and, not to multiply Instances needlessly, he was at a vast Expence every Year in supporting *Portugal* till the Peace with *Spain* in 1668 ; and all that Time was at a considerable Charge in providing and supporting *Jamaica* against the Attempts of the *Spaniards*. This last Article (as Marshal *d'Estrades*, after a particular Enquiry into the King's Revenue and necessary Expences, says, *cost him a Million of Livres* (or 75000 *l.*\*) a Year. There had been indeed 400000 Acres in that Island reserved to the Crown, for the Defence ; but Sir *T. Mudford*, when he went over in 1663, was instructed to suspend that Appropriation, to distribute them among the Planters, who were exempted from all Imposts or Customs till the End of 1668, as all Goods, as well exported as imported, were for 21 Years. So careful was his Majesty to secure and encourage that important Colony.

With these and other extraordinary Expences, it behoved the King to look strictly into his Revenue ; and few Princes have spent more Time in examining the Accompts of their Treasurers, than he did ; so that the Treasury was scarce ever more honestly administered than in his Time. But *his Revenue* was (as he complains, very movingly, in his Speech to the Parliament, on *June* 12, 1663) “ *not sufficient* “ *to support the Government*, and he was not able to “ defray the Charge that was necessary for the Peace “ and Security of his People,—and that he had so “ great Occasion for Money, which his Revenue “ could not supply him with, that he was forced

\* *M. d'Estrades* says in his Letter of *March* 6, 1662, that 28 (Guineas or) Pieces made 400 Livres.

“ every

“ every Day to omit doing somewhat that was very  
 “ necessary for the *Publick Benefit*.” He found, on  
 that Occasion, the Truth of what had been said to  
 himself, that *Parliaments did not use to improve the  
 constant Revenue of the Crown*, tho’ they might give  
*extraordinary Aids on emergent Occasions*. Left to  
 struggle with all the Difficulties flowing from the  
 Inequality of his Revenue to the Charge of the  
 State, he took the best Way to improve it that could  
 have been taken, and the only one that it was in his  
 own Power to take ; I mean by his Encouragement  
 of Trade, the Improvement of this last naturally,  
 and of course, improving the other in almost all its  
 Branches, especially the Customs. And so great  
 were the Improvements made in Trade, during his  
 Reign, that Dr. *D’avenant* says, not only the *Royal  
 Navy* (which he understood perfectly well, and which  
 was so much his Darling, that when the Parliament  
 gave, in 1677, a Supply for building new Ships, he  
 added, notwithstanding all the Pressures he was un-  
 der at that Time, 200000 *l.* of his own, to make  
 them more serviceable than they could have been,  
 according to the Directions of the Commons and the  
 improper Estimates on which they were founded) \*  
 “ was increased from about 60000 *Tun* to near 100000  
 “ *Tun*, but the Stock of our Shipping in general so  
 “ increased, that we had at the End of his Reign near  
 “ double the Tonnage of Trading Ships that we had  
 “ in the Beginning ; our Species in Silver was in-  
 “ creased within that Time above five Millions, and  
 “ more Plate was wrought for the Use of Families,  
 “ than had been fabricated in 200 Years before :  
 “ That notwithstanding the Plague swept away Men  
 “ to the Value of 9 Millions ; and the Expence of  
 “ Wars, from 1666 to the Revolution, between 8  
 “ and 9 Millions more ; and in the Fire of *London*,

\* Discourses on the Publick Revenues and Trade of *England*.  
 Part II. p. 29, 33, 36.

“ of our own Produce and Manufactures and fo-  
 “ reign Commodities, there was consumed to an  
 “ immense Value, the whole Loss not inferior to  
 “ either of the former : yet the Stock of the King-  
 “ dom increased in his Time 32 Millions, and would  
 “ have increased 56 Millions, were it not for those  
 “ accidental Misfortunes, and went on annually in  
 “ a gradual Increase, till at last the Addition made  
 “ annually to the Wealth of *England* arose to about  
 “ two Millions a Year.

And that this vast Improvement of our Trade,  
 and Increase of our Wealth, was entirely owing to  
 the Care and Encouragement of King *Charles II.*  
 who had an admirable Judgment in all Points of  
 useful Knowledge, particularly in Commerce, we  
 have a very remarkable and unexceptionable Testi-  
 mony in a Letter of *June 25, 1677*, † wrote by Mr.  
*Brisbane* (then Agent in *France* for Marine Affairs)  
 to the then Lord Treasurer in these Words : “ I  
 “ think truly, one Instance ought to oblige us all  
 “ to reverence his Majesty’s *Understanding and Coun-*  
 “ *cils*, as well as his Person and Character ; which  
 “ has not been the Work of a Day or a Year, but  
 “ of many : for *at his Restoration he proposed to him-*  
 “ *self the Improvement of Trade and Navigation*, and  
 “ hath succeeded in it (even before this Conjunction  
 “ of other Wars) beyond the Hopes of those that  
 “ talked of it 17 Years ago ; and yet I am sure the  
 “ Means that have produced that extraordinary  
 “ Effect have been often blamed by speculative Men  
 “ as not conducing to it. And now the *Trade of*  
 “ *England is at such an Height*, that it is as hard to  
 “ think it can continue so, as it was hard to believe  
 “ once it would ever rise to it.”

Thus did King *Charles* enrich his People, and by  
 that means improve his Revenue, and by that means  
 defeated all the Measures of the Faction, which

† The Duke of *Leeds*’s Letters, p. 315.

hoped to ruin him by the Necessities under which he laboured. But still his Revenue, with all its Improvements, was far from arising to what the *Cambridge Gentleman* endeavours to persuade the World it was. Thus *p.* 86, he computes the Excise, at the latter End of King *Charles's* Time, at what it was in King *James's*, when the additional Duty was revived; whereas it had ceased in the Year 1680; and Mr. *Papillon* \*, in his Report from the Committee for the *Committee* for making an Estimate of the *Additional Excise*, on May 15, 1689, says, that, in 1679 and 1680, the whole Excise, with the Additional Duty, came at a Medium of the two Years to 593398 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; but in the two Years following, when the Additional Duty was expired, the Medium of the two Years was but 483335 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*  $\frac{1}{8}$ . In short, as to the *neat Produce* of the Excise, I am well informed, that from *Michaelmas* 1662 to *Michaelmas* 1665, it was 268072 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; from 1665 to 1668, 307986 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.*; from 1668 to 1671, 332397 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.*; from 1671, when the Additional Duty was added, to 1674, 465865 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*  $\frac{3}{4}$ . I have not seen any Account of the *neat Produce* since the last named Year, so do not offer to state it, tho' it was let for 6 Years, whilst Additional Duty lasted, at 550000 *l.* a Year. I shall only observe, that it was always in Farm from 1662 to 1683, when it was put in Commission; and "the Farmers (as Dr. *D'avenant* tells us †), on all Occasions of Scarcity of Corn, War, or any publick Calamity, always came to the King for Defalcations; and so, at the Close of the first Farm of the *Customs*, the Farmers were, on account of the War, Plague and Fire, abated 351476 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.*" And the Lord Keeper *Bridgman* says, in his Speech to the

\* Commons Journal, May 15, 1689.

† Discourses on Publick Revenues, Part I. *p.* 128.

Parliament on *Feb.* 14, 1669, That the Defalcations from the King's Revenue on those Accounts amounted to about 600000 *l.*

I have endeavoured to get an Account of the Produce of the Customs, for every Year of King *Charles II.* but have not been able. The Custom-House is forbidden Ground to me: the *By-Stander* may safely advance what Calculations he pleases from thence; and the World will, from the Specimens he has given in his last Performance of his Veracity and Representations of Things, judge how far he is to be credited. I shall only observe, that he does not inform us what Drawbacks, or Losses, there were on that Part of the Revenue, by the Charges of collecting, on Exportation of Commodities, damaged Wines and Goods, Bonds of Insolvents, &c. and that in particular he omits one very considerable Retrenchment in that Revenue (the History of which is given by Mr. *North*, in his *Examen*, p. 468, by the Bounty-Money paid on Exportation of Corn, which, at 65000 *l.* a Year, from 1671 to 1684, for 15 Years, amount to near a Million Sterling; and if computed (as in some Accompts given in of late Years to Parliament) at 132000 *l.* a Year, would amount to two Millions.

His Valuation of the *Wine-Licences* and *Post-Office*, p. 90. must certainly be very exorbitant, when the Duke of *York* intreated the King to take those Revenues into his Hands, and give him instead thereof a Rent of 24000 *l.* a Year on the Excise: Which was done by the Act of 22 and 23 *Car. II.* c. 6.

I could easily shew his Mistakes in the Valuation of the small Branches, p. 91. but it is not worth while. As to *Hearth-Money*, Dr. *Davenant* \* says, " It yielded but 100000 *l.* a Year, till the King was " empowered to collect it by his own Officers; and

\* *Ib.* p. 125.

“ afterwards it was farmed in 1674, for five Years  
 “ at 151000 *l.* and from 1679, for five Years more  
 “ at 162000 *l.* a Year; but in this last Lease, the  
 “ Farmers were to accompt for the Surplus, and to  
 “ have 26000 *l.* a Year for their Management, so  
 “ that it improved at last 240000 *l.*” This is very  
 different from the *Cambridge Gentleman's* Calcula-  
 tions. How monstrously he is out in his Compu-  
 tations of the Sale of the *Fee-farm Rents*, and the  
 Value of *Cornish Leases*, has been already proved.  
 The 120000 *l.* given to the Duke of *York* for his  
 Victory over the *Dutch Fleet* was omitted, in the *Full*  
*Answer*, because a like Present to the Duke of *Marl-*  
*borough* was likewise omitted, and it seemed a per-  
 sonal Affair. It has been already demonstrated,  
 that no Credit is to be given to the Accounts in  
*Coke's* Detection; so that nothing is worth examin-  
 ing which the *Cambridge Gentleman* derives from so  
 scandalous and wretched an Authority. He raises,  
*p.* 96. the Value of a *French Livre* too high (as has  
 been shewn before from *M. D'Estrades's* Letters);  
 but whatever arose from the Sale of *Dunkirke*, went  
 to pay the Princess *Henrietta's* Portion, and towards  
 the Succour of *Portugal*. 'Tis not worth losing  
 time to examine Queen *Catherine's* Portion, it was  
 so many Years in paying, and cost so much in Em-  
 bassies to sollicite that Payment; I am sure, I have  
 seen it in the Instructions of the King's Embassadors  
 to the Court of *Lisbon*, from the Year 1667, to  
 those given to *Mr. Fr. Parry* on *Sept.* 28, 1677, to  
 press the Payment, and get Orders for the Assign-  
 ment of 40000 *Crusados* a Year from *Brasil* till it  
 was discharged.

I have not Means of examining the Valuation of  
 a *Million*, which he puts upon King *Charles's* Profit  
 by Prizes in the two *Dutch Wars*: But it is an un-  
 deniable Proof of the great Care and Judgment,  
 with which the King managed these Wars for the  
 Service

Service of the Nation ; it is much better than a *Million lost* as the Author of *Trade Reviv'd*, printed in 1660, says, p. 1.) by *English Ships taken in the Rump and Cromwell's War* ; and is still a greater Advantage than has been since made, in Wars of much greater Expence ; for the Commons Journal of Jan. 2, 1698-9, shews, that all the Prizes taken in the late War between Dec. 20, 1693, and Dec. 1, 1698, did not amount to the tenth Part of a Million, *the Thirds thereof* belonging to the Crown, amounting (as is there said) only to 32882 l. 15s. 3d.

When a Writer finds a Falshood for his purpose, and does not care to take the Odium of asserting it on himself, he takes care to find out some scandalous Libeller, or credulous and Party-Writer to father it upon. Thus the *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 97. appeals to an *Acherley* and *Burnet*, as well as *Coke*, for the false and scandalous Story of the *French Pension* ; tho' it is undeniably refuted in the Duke of *Leed's* Letters, published in 1710 ; particularly in p. 103. in which it is expressly said that the *Proposal*, quoted from the Letter to Mr. *Montague*, was never made, nor did ever the King receive one Farthing.

Most of the Articles mentioned by the C. G. p. 98, 99. have been spoken to already ; so that his extravagant Account of eight Millions need not be examined. But as to what he says, p. 101. of the Forfeitures in *England* and *Ireland*, 'tis well known, that the Act of Indemnity cleared all (but *the Regicides*) in *England*, and their Forfeitures amounted but to a Trifle ; and all the forfeited Lands in *Ireland* were distributed among the Soldiers, *Adventurers* and others, to make the Settlement of that Kingdom. And as to those that happened in the latter End of King *Charles's* Reign, he made no Advantage of them to himself ; for whilst he was obliged by the Necessity of Affairs to exert his Justice upon some notorious and hardened Criminals,

he confined it purely to them, and shewed the greatest Humanity and Clemency with regard to their Relations, that otherwise would have been undone. Of this, Mr. *North*, who knew him well and was an irreproachable Witness of all his Conduct, assures us, in *the Life of his Brother the Lord Keeper North*, p. 158. extolling “ *the King’s great* “ *Clemency, Justice and Inclination to Mercy, in* “ all the Proceedings about the *Ryehouse Plot*, pardoning all that confessed all they knew.— No “ Man was kept long in Prison, and none brought “ to Trial without a convicting Evidence; no Rewards, or tempting Encouragements, leading “ Questions, Threats, or other undue Means held “ forth to draw them further than plainly to declare all they knew; and after all, the Effects “ of the Criminals that suffered were not made a “ Prey to Courtiers, but to *their Wives and Children*.”

I must not drop these extravagant Calculations of the *Cambridge Gentleman*, without observing, that he has not so much as pretended to dispute the Proofs alledged in the *Full Answer*, to shew that the King’s Standing Revenue was, from 1660 to 1671, 300000 *l.* a Year short of the 1200000 *l.* a Year voted and allowed by the Commons to be absolutely necessary for that purpose; and it may be well questioned, whether all the Improvements made after 1671, in the several Branches of the Revenue, were ever able to make up the 3,300000 *l.* Loss he sustained in that respect, the Interest he was to pay, and the Debts he was forced to contract in those eleven Years by Reason of that Deficiency. Were not my Design in this Pamphlet purely to vindicate the *Full Answer*, I could easily add various Articles of very great Expence to the King, and not considered as Part of the ordinary Charge of the Government; such as the Building of the Fort of Plymouth,

*Plymouth*, the new Fortifications at *Portsmouth*, the Mole of *Tanger*, &c. but not having mentioned them before, I wave them now, and shall only take Notice of the Expence of the War with *Algiers*, which I did not pretend to compute before, as not having had the Information I now have from a MS. *Discourse of Tanger*, sold lately at the Auction of Mr. *Bridgman's* Books, and marked in the *Catalogue*, wrote by a very knowing Author, Sir *Hugh Chomley*, Surveyor of the Works of the Mole, who went over thither to carry it on in 1671, and wrote this Discourse a little before its Demolition. This Author, p. 134, computes the *Algerine War* cost King Charles 300000*l.* a Year; which as the War with those and other *Turkish* Rovers took up above twenty Years of his Reign, must therefore have cost him above *six Millions*.

In the same Volume, and bound up with that Discourse, is another Treatise, wrote by a very understanding Man, and intituled, *A Friend to Cæsar*; or, a Proposition for the more regular and speedy Payment of Parliamentary Taxes. The Author, among other Reasons of the King's Necessities, observes, p. 7, " that one of them was, the Parliament's not  
 " giving Money, till the Service for which it is  
 " given is commenced, or in some Forwardness for  
 " its Expence; so that the King was forced to bor-  
 " row Money on the Credit of what they were about  
 " to give, or for want thereof, to purchase all or  
 " most of the Commodities requisite for his Ser-  
 " vice, at *exorbitant Rates*, which rendered it more  
 " chargeable than it otherwise would be." P. 8.  
 " Another Cause was, 2. the Charges allowed for col-  
 " lecting Assessments, which out of an Aid of two  
 " Millions deducted 33333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* so that the  
 " Aid was by that Detalcation *so much* less than was  
 " promised; and, 3. the Anticipations of the Re-  
 " venue by Loans on Parliaments Grants, before  
 " they

“ they could be collected; which left his Majesty  
 “ still more in Debt than before. Another, and  
 “ that an insupportable Inconvenience was, the pay-  
 “ ing of Interest to all Merchants for all Goods  
 “ served into the Navy for the publick Service,  
 “ for which knowing the Course of Payment of  
 “ their Money, they before they part with their  
 “ Goods, calculate the Time, reserving themselves  
 “ 20 *per Cent.* Profit on them in the Price; and  
 “ then upon Receipt of Bills or Debentures for the  
 “ Value, carry ’em immediately to the *Exchequer*  
 “ and enter ’em there as so much Money lent his  
 “ Majesty at 7 or 8 *per Cent.* till paid, which was in  
 “ all a Loss of near 30 *per Cent.* and arose from the  
 “ Method first taken in the Rump Times of paying  
 “ Money *in course* upon Debentures and Tallies, in  
 “ the Order of their Registry, and continued after-  
 “ wards, to the King’s vast Detriment, it being a  
 “ constant eating Charge on his Revenue, and these  
 “ Incumbrances leaving him every Year in a worse  
 “ Condition than the *Precedent.*” But of all the  
 Inconveniencies that lay upon the King, none was so  
 great as the “ *the Want of ready Money to pay the*  
 “ *Wages of Seamen, so soon as the respective Ships came*  
 “ *into Harbour, after the Service was over;*” which  
 it was impossible for the King to do by the slow  
 coming of the Aids granted by Parliament, and to  
 discharge the Seamen by Tickets, was not approved  
 by that Body. This the Author observes, *p. 25,*  
 “ was the Occasion of a devouring Charge; for a  
 “ Ship of 200 Men, employed for 6 Months past,  
 “ comes into Harbour, and, for want of Money to  
 “ pay off the Company, lies at Moorings, or in a  
 “ dry Dock a Month full manned in Victuals and  
 “ Wages. There is then a growing Debt of Vic-  
 “ tuals and Wages for that Month. Suppose at  
 “ 30 *s.* a Man, 300 *l.* a Month Wages; ’tis 1800 *l.*  
 “ for the six Months Service past; and for want of  
 “ paying

“ paying that 1800*l.* he loses 300*l.* and the Victuals  
 “ for 200 Men being 200*l.* a Month, each Month  
 “ costs 500*l.* Thus for want of 1800*l.* present  
 “ Supply, his Majesty is put 500*l.* more in Debt;  
 “ and so in proportion for a greater or smaller Debt  
 “ for a longer or shorter Time, whilst the Ship lies  
 “ unpaid. What a Detriment is this, when his  
 “ Majesty has no Use or Service for these Men! If  
 “ 200 Men shall beget him 500*l.* Debt for one  
 “ Month, ’tis not difficult to say what the Whole  
 “ or the greatest Part of the Fleet manned with  
 “ 30000 or 40000 Men shall cost him for two or  
 “ three Months together.”

Would the *Cambridge Gentleman*, with his Talents  
 for Calculations, and an Head so wonderfully turned  
 for *Political Arithmetick*, be pleased to compute what  
 prodigious Expences King *Charles* must be involved  
 in on all these Accounts, arising either from the  
 late granting, or the slow collecting of Parliamen-  
 tary Aids, the Defalcations thence, the Anticipati-  
 ons thereof by necessary Loans, the Interest and  
 Losses by Debentures, and the Want of ready Mo-  
 ney to pay off Ships as they returned into Harbour,  
 he would find them probably amount to a great  
 deal more than the many Millions of imaginary Re-  
 ceipts with which he has stuffed the latter Part of  
 his *Letter*. The World will at least see that the  
 Difficulties and Debts under which King *Charles* la-  
 boured, were not owing to any Profusion of his, but  
 to the Deficiency of his Revenue, which was never  
 equal to the *ordinary* Charges of the publick Service,  
 and to the unhappy Maxim entertained in his Time  
 by the leading Persons in Parliament, that it was  
 expedient to keep him ever under Necessities and in  
 want of Money.

The *Cambridge Gentleman*, p. 105, finds Fault  
 with the *Full Answer's* Computation of the Sums  
 voted from 1702 to 1712, and puts against it one  
 of

of his own, in which the Sums of each Year are different. Which of these Computations are the exactest and nearest the Truth, will best appear by a Specification of the Services, and the particular Sums granted for each; and therefore I have desired a good Accomptant to draw up a Scheme according to a Plan I gave him, in which each Year and Service are put in different Columns, and the Reader may see at once every Sum that was granted in each Year for particular Services. It will be annexed to this *Vindication*, in the *Appendix*, N<sup>o</sup> III.

I shall here only observe, that the Sums put in the *Full Answer*, as granted by Parliament, during Queen *Anne's* Reign, are less than those that are mentioned in the *Short State of the War and the Peace*, published near 30 Years ago, and wrote (as I have heard) by the late Mr. Auditor *Harley*, a perfect Master of this Subject, and equally perfect in Accompts.

<i>Short State.</i>			<i>Full Answer.</i>		
<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3,706494	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—1702—3,582788	4	4
3,898066	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—1703—3,517957	7	2
4,444947	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—1704—4,007329	8	6
5,087783	7	1	—1705—5,244941	3	10
5,693529	8	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—1706—5,151460	16	2
6,180413	18	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	—1707—5,893381	15	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
6,381926	6	1	—1708—6,026845	18	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
6,713645	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—1709—6,332038	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
6,734043	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—1710—4,969432	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
6,851468	16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	—1711—14,573244	5	4

The *Full Answer* had, in the last of these Articles computed in the *South-Sea Debt*, which is not reckoned in that of the *Short State*, the Design of which was only to represent the Estimates of each Year of the War; but he takes Notice of it in the

Paragraph immediately following these Estimates, as an additional Charge on the Nation, over and above the current Service of the Year. Why the *Cambridge Gentleman* should be for exempting that Debt from being comprehended in the National Charges, I cannot see any Reason. Sure I am, that the House of *Commons* say, in their Representation to the Queen in *June 1711*, that “ it arose from the Service being in several Years enlarged and the Charge increased *beyond the Bounds* prescribed, and the *annual Supplies granted by Parliament* ;” and complain heavily, “ that after they have considered of Supplies, and deliberated on the several Estimates for the Annual Services, and determined what the Nation is able to bear, and after the *respective Sums are stated and granted*, those thro’ whose Hands the Disposition passes, should enlarge them and pawn the publick Credit, &c. They say it was a Debt which obliged them to increase the Burthen of Taxes ;” and they actually gave a Fund of above 560000 *l.* a Year for the Discharge of it ; so that I see very good Reason why this Debt should be inserted among other Sums raised upon the Nation, and must own myself unable to comprehend why it should be omitted.

The *Cambridge Gentleman* concludes his Piece with an *Invective* against King *Charles II.* which is too outrageous for any Body to mind, even if he really had any Credit left with the World ; and with a *Panegyrick* upon some other Persons in Terms of Rant and Declamation, which may be put to any Name upon Earth, and would have suited *Bradshaw*, *Ireton*, or any of the *Rump Heroes*, if he had been pleased to have raised them from the Dead, as well as those to whom they are applied. And as to King *Charles*, he is so clearly vindicated by Mr. *North's Examen*, from all the Calumnies asserted or insinuated in that *Invective*, that I shall not lengthen this Piece by taking it into Examination.

I have done what I proposed, and have fully vindicated the *Full Answer*. In doing so I have said nothing of the *Cambridge Gentleman* or his Performance, but what I should naturally have said of Transactions that had passed, and of a Person that had been dead, 500 Years ago. I have wrote without any Resentment against him, knowing very well how apt young People are to mistake their Talents, to fancy they are Masters of every Point of Knowledge wherein they have dipped never so little, and (pushed on by a little Vanity, ever inseparable from Youth, and by an eager Desire to recommend themselves to some Patron or other) to treat an Adversary with a Virulence and Scurrility that would naturally be deemed to flow from a bad Heart, if we did not see by daily Experience, that a violent Passion for Preferment, and Eagerness in the Pursuit of some selfish Views, often inspire the like Conduct. There are indeed not wanting Instances of Persons who have wrote themselves out of Reputation into Preferment; but then they have generally wrote with Art and Decency, and in a Way that might do some Service to a Cause, or some Honour to their Patron; not in such a manner as to expose the Cause they have undertaken, or make their Patron ashamed of patronizing them openly. For my part, far from being angry at the *Cambridge Gentleman*, I thank him for giving me an Occasion to vindicate the *Full Answer*, and establish its Credit in the World; and, were I to meet him, I might possibly, in return for that Favour, accost him in Words to this Effect: "Sir, As you are too great a Man for  
 " me to make you a Return in any other manner,  
 " permit me at least to do it in the Way of an  
 " humble well-meant Advice, *Don't meddle out of*  
 " *your Sphere; Writing is not your Talent: Don't af-*  
 " *fect to pass for an University-Man; stick to your*  
 " *Custom-house.*"

# APPENDIX.

No. I.

*To the Author of the London Daily Post.*

S I R,

THE Author of a *Full Answer to the Letter from a By-Stander* desires to give the World the following Account of what is published in the Appendix to that *Answer*, touching the Charges of the *Dutch* in the Expedition of 1688.

When he was making his Extracts from the Journals of the House of Commons, he extracted the Particulars of those Charges, without any Intention of publishing them, but purely for his own Curiosity; nor did it enter into his Thoughts to print them, till after he found himself obliged to make an *Appendix to his Book*, for inserting the particular Sums charged on the Crown Revenue by the Convention Parliament of 1660, and specified in N<sup>o</sup> 2. This made him think of inserting another List of Particulars (which otherwise he should not have done), out of an Opinion that it might gratify the Curiosity of others, and enable them to judge better of the Charges attending such Expeditions. Seven Millions three hundred thousand *Florins*, or 730000 *l. Sterl.* was a Sum sufficient to answer the Intent of the Argument which occasioned the mentioning the Charges of the *Dutch* Expedition. At least, it would have answered his Purpose full as well, to have quoted the Words of King *William's* Speech, on *March* 8, 1688; in which he tells the Commons, that an Account of those Charges should be given them; and extolling the *boundless Generosity* of the *Dutch* in that Affair, says, *They have really exhausted themselves to such a Degree, both as to Men and Money, that it is not easily to be imagined.*

## X. A P P E N D I X.

The Accompt was delivered to the House in *English*, and the Sums put against each Article thereof, being distributed into Three Columns, he took them to be Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, as we are used to compute ; having never seen a *Dutch* Accompt but in Guilders or Stivers only. The 3d Article, relating to the Charge of two Ships (in which there is an Error of the Press, as to the Figures 48, for he finds in his own Extract, as well as in the Original, it is 42 Guns) helped to confirm him in this Opinion. But being since told, that the *Dutch* sometimes accounted by *Florins*, and that what he took for *ll.* might be *fl.* he resolved to consult the Original Journal kept at the House of Commons.

He finds there, that this Accompt was not presented to the House till *March 14*, when Mr. *Hampden* delivered it as received from the *Committee* ; that it is entered in the Journal of that Day, without any Letters at the Top of any of the Three Columns of the Sums, but with an *f* before the Sums placed against the particular Articles ; but not before the Sum Total at last. This *f* may probably mean *Florins* ; and therefore the Reader is desired to make the *l* at the Top of the Sums in N<sup>o</sup> 1 of the Appendix, into the Letter *f*, and so correct the Mistake, on which some warm People are for laying more Stress, than perhaps it may be thought by cooler Heads to deserve.

He made various Attempts, but could not see the original Journal till since the Opening of this Session, otherwise he should have published this Account sooner. He does it now, purely out of Regard to Truth, and because he would not have any Mistake of his, lead others into the like ; for he is not apprehensive of any Reply to the *Full Answer*, which is founded upon Facts, easy to be verified, and impossible to be altered. He has been told indeed some Months ago, that *many Persons* had his

# APPENDIX.

Book under Examination with such a Design ; but knowing the Ground on which he stands, he is apt to imagine, that the more they examine it, the less will they think of publishing a Reply ; which, however, will do him a sensible Pleasure, if it contributes to the clearing up of any Truth, and affords him a further Occasion of doing Justice to King Charles II. and his Government, that have been of late so unjustly traduced.

If you please to insert this in your Paper, you will much oblige,

S I R,

Nov. 27,  
1742.

Your very humble Servant,  
*The Author of the Full Answer, &c.*

## No. II.

*A LIST of the several Perpetuities and Pensions during Life or Lives, and for Term of Years, which are payable at the Exchequer, Custom-house, Excise-Office, Post-Office, &c.*

### *Perpetuities paid at the Exchequer.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>D</b> EAN and Chapter of <i>Litchfield</i> —	10	0	0
Vicars of <i>Litchfield</i> ————	15	0	0
Poor of <i>S. Bottolph, Aldgate</i> ————	7	0	0
——— <i>S. Magnus, London</i> ————	21	4	8
——— <i>S. Michael, Cornhill</i> ————	12	4	0
——— <i>S. John Baptist, Walbrooke</i> ——	7	13	4
<i>Winchester College</i> ————	2	0	0
Minister of <i>St. Catharine's</i> ———	3	13	4
<i>Eaton College</i> ———	42	0	0
School-Master of <i>Southwell</i> ————	10	0	0
Vicar of <i>St. Peter's in the Tower</i> ——	6	13	4
<i>Sir Edward Tyrrell and his Heirs</i> ——	6	0	0

*Emanuel*

# APPENDIX.

	l.	s.	d
<i>Emanuel</i> College in <i>Cambridge</i> , for } Five poor Scholars ————— }	16	13	4
<i>Cambridge</i> University, for a Divinity- } Lecture ————— }	13	6	8
Ditto ————— for a Preacher ————	10	0	0
Ditto —————	10	0	0
Professor of Civil Law ————	40	0	0
Physick Reader there ————	40	0	0
<i>Oxford</i> University —————	10	0	0
Ditto, for a Divinity-Lecture ————	13	6	8
Professor of Civil Law there ————	40	0	0
Physick Reader there ————	40	0	0
Heirs of Sir <i>Robert Long</i> ————	5	0	0
Master of the Temple ————	37	6	8
Chaplain of <i>Gray's-Inn</i> ————	6	13	4
Heirs of Sir <i>John Cotton</i> , for Mainte- } nance of a Minister ————— }	5	6	8
Heirs of Lord <i>Darcy</i> , twice 10 l. ————	20	0	0
Dean and Chapter of <i>Westminster</i> , for } the <i>French</i> Church in the <i>Savoy</i> — }	60	0	0
Governors of <i>Christ's</i> Hospital, for } 30 Boys ————— }	370	10	0
Poor of St. <i>Martin's</i> in the Fields ————	100	0	0
———— St. <i>Margaret's</i> , <i>Westminster</i> ————	50	0	0
Hospital of King <i>Charles I.</i> in <i>West-</i> } <i>minster</i> ————— }	50	0	0
Poor of St. <i>James's</i> Parish in <i>West-</i> } <i>minster</i> ————— }	50	0	0
To the Earl of <i>Derby</i> and others, and } their Heirs, towards maintaining } poor Ministers in the <i>Isle of Man</i> }	100	0	0
Bishop of <i>Chester</i> , for four <i>Lancashire</i> } Preachers ————— }	200	0	0
Perpetuities	1431	12	0

*Pensions*

# APPENDIX.

## *Pensions paid at the Exchequer.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Late Queen Confort's Jointure, out of <i>Excise</i> ————— } 18000	0	0	
———— <i>Post-Office</i> ————— } 19328	13	7	
Ditto, by Letters during her Life out of <i>Exchequer</i> in general — } 10000	0	0	
Queen Dowager, out of the <i>Exche-</i> <i>quer</i> for her Life ————— } 10972	19	3	
Ditto, more ————— } 1236	16	1½	
Ditto, more of the Revenue in general } 6000	0	0	
Duke of <i>Grafton</i> , out of <i>Excise</i> for Life ————— } 3000	0	0	
D. of <i>Northumberland</i> ————— } 3000	0	0	
D. of <i>Southampton</i> ————— } 3000	0	0	
Earl and Countess of <i>Oxford</i> , for Life of the longest Liver ————— } 2000	0	0	
Executors of Duke of <i>Bucks</i> , for 21 Years, from <i>Lady-Day</i> 1674 — } 2500	0	0	
Earl of <i>Ranelagh</i> , for 21 Years, from <i>Midsummer</i> 1674 ————— } 1500	0	0	
Lord <i>Hatton</i> ————— } 1000	0	0	
Lord <i>Grandison</i> and Col. <i>Villers</i> , for 99 Years, if Dutchess of <i>Cleveland</i> so long live ————— } 6000	0	0	
Dutchess of <i>Portsmouth</i> , from <i>Christ-</i> <i>mas</i> 1680, for 31 Years, out of the First Fruits and Tenths — } 1000	0	0	
<i>William</i> Earl of <i>Bedford</i> , &c. in Trust for the Countess of <i>Bristol</i> for her Life, out of Tenths — } 1000	0	0	
Countess of <i>Portland</i> , during Life Trustees for the Countess of <i>Ply-</i> <i>mouth</i> , during her Life, viz. 2000 <i>l.</i> a Year out of Tenths or First Fruits, and 1000 <i>l.</i> out of <i>Alienation-Office</i> ————— } 3000	0	0	

Earl

# APPENDIX.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Earl of <i>Peterborough</i> , for Service at } <i>Tangier</i> , during Life ——— }	1000	0	0
<i>Charles Toll</i> , for Remainder of 21 } Years, from <i>Lady-Day</i> 1680, } out of Tenth ——— ——— }	1000	0	0
Earl and Countess of <i>Litchfield</i> , till } 14,000 <i>l.</i> be paid, at one entire } Payment ——— ——— ——— }	1200	0	0
Earl of <i>Bath</i> and Lord <i>Hawley</i> for } 99 Years, if <i>Frances Dutchess</i> of } <i>Richmond</i> so long live ——— }	2000	0	0
Earl of <i>Stafford</i> , during Life ———	2000	0	0
—— <i>Bath</i> , for Life ——— ———	5000	0	0
—— <i>Mulgrave</i> } for Life, Bed- } —— <i>Oxford</i> } Chambermen. }	1000	0	0
—— <i>Lindsey</i> }	1000	0	0
Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> } Earl of <i>Dorset</i> } —— <i>Macclesfield</i> } Ditto, more ——— } Lord <i>Latimer</i> ——— } Earl of <i>Sussex</i> ——— }	1000	0	0
Lord <i>Godolphin</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Bernard Granville</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Edward Progers</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Robert Phillips</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Thomas Fetton</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>George Bridges</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Thomas Heale</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Thomas Lee</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Thomas Windham</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Aubery Porter</i> ——— ——— ———	120	0	0
<i>John Prideaux</i> ——— ——— ———	120	0	0
<i>Adolphus Sayer</i> ——— ——— ———	120	0	0
<i>Robert Killegrew</i> ——— ——— ———	120	0	0
<i>Thomas Poulteny</i> ——— ——— ———	120	0	0

*Thomas*

# APPENDIX.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Thomas Fetton</i> ——— ——— ———	120	0	0
<i>Sidney Godolphin</i> ——— ——— ———	120	0	0
<i>Lilia Cranmer</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Mary Crane</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Lady Frazier</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Mary Tucke</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Anne Skeldon</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Winefrid Windham</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Henrietta de Boode</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Joanna Thornhill</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Mary Carter</i> ——— ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Mrs. Jane Lane</i> ——— ——— ———	1000	0	0
<i>Thomas Lane</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Charles Gifford</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Mrs. Rachel and Frances Windham</i> ———	400	0	0
<i>Nicholas Yates, and Heirs of his Body</i>	100	0	0
<i>Francis Mansel's Executors, for two } Lives in being ——— ——— ——— }</i>	200	0	0
<i>Frances Reynolds</i> ——— ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Thomas Whitgrave</i> ——— ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Sir Thomas Windham</i> ——— ——— ———	600	0	0
<i>John Rogers and Anne his Wife, and } their Heirs Male ——— ——— ——— }</i>	100	0	0
<i>Robert Swan</i> ——— ——— ———	80	0	0
<i>Katherine Gunter's Executors, for } 21 Years, from Lady-Day 1668 }</i>	200	0	0
<i>Nicholas Estall</i> ——— ——— ———	50	0	0
<i>Nicholas Titerfel's Executors, for two } Lives ——— ——— ——— }</i>	100	0	0
<i>Annas and Juliana Hext</i> ——— ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Sir William Killegrew</i> ——— ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Mrs. Boynton</i> ——— ——— ———	120	0	0
<i>Somerset Fox</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Earl of Berks.</i> ——— ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Mrs. Anne Lawson</i> ——— ——— ———	250	0	0
<i>Mrs. Anne Golding</i> ——— ——— ———	120	0	0
<i>Anne Bride</i> ——— ——— ———	30	0	0

# APPENDIX.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Mary Nevil</i> ——— ———	50	0	0
<i>Sophia Nevil</i> ——— ———	50	0	0
<i>Lady Stepney</i> ——— ———	200	0	0
—— <i>Joane Howard</i> ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Dr. Gibbon, for 99 Years, from Michaelmas 1647</i> ——— ——— }	100	0	0
<i>Lord Dunblaine, till his Grant of Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer's Office takes Effect</i> }	500	0	0
<i>William Levett</i> ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Lady Sophia Stuart</i> ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Lady Goditha Price</i> ——— ———	400	0	0
<i>Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton</i> ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Ditto, for three Lives</i> ——— ———	850	0	0
<i>Lady Fanshaw's Executors, for 31 Years, from Lady-Day 1665</i> ——— }	600	0	0
<i>Sir Samuel Moreland</i> ——— ———	600	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> ———more, for his Son's Life——	200	0	0
<i>Elizabeth Elliott</i> ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Katharine Elliott</i> ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Lady Wentworth</i> ——— ———	600	0	0
<i>The Seven Auditors of the Revenue, each 200 l.</i> ——— }	1400	0	0
<i>Mrs. Winefrid Windbam</i> ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Barb. Strickland</i> ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Margaret Price</i> ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Robert Bertie, for the Life of Mary Cock</i> ——— ——— }	40	0	0
<i>Lodowick Bray</i> ——— ———	40	0	0
<i>Mrs. Sophia Bulkeley</i> ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Nathaniel Castleton</i> ——— ———	20	0	0
<i>William Chiffinch</i> ——— ———	200	0	0
<i>Madam Charlotte Howard</i> ——— ———	500	0	0
<i>Edward and Francis Russel, for ten Years, from Midsummer 1687</i> }	600	0	0
<i>Lady Fairbourn's Residue of 500 l. per Ann. unsurrendered</i> ——— }	200	0	0

Duke

# APPENDIX.

	l.	s.	d.
Duke of <i>Albemarle</i> , till 7000 <i>l.</i> be paid at one entire Payment, for the Purchase of <i>Moore-Park</i> — }	300	0	0
Dutchess of <i>Monmouth</i> her Jointure (There is due on this, since the Duke's Death, for three Years three Quarters, 15000 <i>l.</i> )	4000	0	0
Five several Pensions mentioned under the Head of Non-pay- ment of the <i>Exchequer</i> — }	1252	0	0
<hr/>			
To the Twelve Judges —	144330	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
—— Masters in <i>Chancery</i> —	12000	0	0
—— Welsh Judges —	1100	0	0
	700	0	0
<hr/>			
Pensions	158130	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perpetuities	1431	12	0
<hr/>			
Paid at the <i>Exchequer</i>	159,562	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

## *Perpetuities paid out of the Customs.*

To the Mayor and Aldermen of <i>Hull</i> , for maintaining Banks and Gates there — — — — }	18	0	0
—— Burgeffes of <i>Berwick</i> , for maintaining the Bridge — — — — }	100	0	0
Corporation of <i>Lyme</i> , for mainte- nance of the Cobb there — — — — }	100	0	0
—— <i>Dartmouth</i> — — — —	40	0	0
Heirs of Col. <i>Fairfax</i> for ever — — — —	100	0	0
To the Minister of <i>Lestwithiel</i> — — — —	30	0	0
<i>Lestwithiel</i> Goal — — — —	50	0	0
<hr/>			
Perpetuities	438	0	0

# APPENDIX.

## *Pensions not at the Exchequer.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Prince and Princess of Denmark, } for Life, out of the <i>Excise</i> ————	15000	0	0
Ditto ————— Letter-Money —	15000	0	0
Ditto, by Privy Seal, during Pleasure	2000	0	0
Duke of Grafton, with Remainder } to his Brothers ———— ————	2000	0	0
Lawrence Hyde (Earl of Rochester) } for 13 Years, from <i>Michaelmas</i> ———— —1676 ———— ————	500	0	0
Ditto, out of the Post-Office, for } two Lives ———— ————	4000	0	0
Dutchess of Cleveland, out of Let- } ter-Money ———— ————	4700	0	0
Earl of Bath, out of the Revenue } of Cornwall ———— ————	3000	0	0
——— Mulgrave, out of the Allom- } Farm ———— ————	1000	0	0
John Berkeley ———— ———— ————	200	0	0
Sir Robert Holmes ———— ————	500	0	0
Lady Fretchville, during Queen } Dowager's Life ———— ————	152	0	0
Lady Mary Howard, for 19 Years, } from <i>Midsummer</i> 1672 ————	200	0	0
Edward Progers, for Life of Lady } Lucy Sandys ———— ————	200	0	0
Sir William Morrice, out of Aliena- } tion-Office ———— ————	300	0	0
Chancellor of the Garter, for the } poor Knights of <i>Windsor</i> ————	570	0	0
Jane Ellesden, for Life ————	100	0	0
Anthony and Charles Ellesden, } for Life of longest Liver ————	100	0	0
Anne and Mary Ellesden, dit. } Julian Coningsby, for Life ————	100	0	0
	200	0	0

out of the  
Customs

# APPENDIX.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Eliau Withers and Jane Halfworth,</i> }			
for Life, out of the <i>Customs</i> ——— }	100	0	0
<i>Richard Grabme, for Life of Samuel</i> }			
<i>Moreland; or, if he die sooner,</i> }			
to <i>Michaelmas</i> 1692, out of <i>Let-</i> }	250	0	0
<i>ter-Money</i> ——— }			
<i>Sir Richard Allibone, for James</i> }			
<i>Corker's Life, and to Michael-</i> }	250	0	0
<i>mas</i> 1692, <i>Ditto</i> ——— }			
<i>Thomas Doyley</i> ——— ———	100	0	0
<i>Sir Peter Killegrew</i> ——— ———	300	0	0
<i>Major Fincher, a Coldstreamer</i> ———	80	0	0
<i>Major Johnson, a Coldstreamer</i> ———	60	0	0
<i>Fishermen of Great Yarmouth</i> ———	160	0	0
<i>Sir S. Clarges, out of 12d. per Chal-</i> }			
<i>dron on Coals, in Fee</i> ——— }	500	0	0
<i>Earl of Kinnoul, for Life, out of 4½</i> }			
<i>per Cent.</i> ——— ——— }	1000	0	0
<i>Edward Progers, for 21 Years, from</i> }			
<i>Christmas</i> 1674, out of <i>Un-</i> }	800	0	0
<i>wrought Wool</i> ——— ——— }			
<i>Lady Villiers's Executors, for ten</i> }			
<i>Years, from August</i> 9, 1680 }	600	0	0
<i>More out of Post Fines, for ten</i> }			
<i>Years, from Michaelmas</i> 1683 }	500	0	0
<hr/>			
<i>Total of Pensions not paid at the</i> }			
<i>Exchequer</i> ——— ——— }	53270	5	0
<i>Paid at the Ex-</i> }			
<i>chequer in Per-</i> }	1431	12	0
<i>petuities</i> ——— }			
———— <i>Pensions</i> 158130 9 1½ }	159562	1	1½
<hr/>			
<i>Payments not made in the Exchequer.</i>			
<i>In Perpetuities</i> ——— 430 0 0 }			
———— <i>Pensions</i> ——— 53270 5 0 }	53708	5	0
<hr/>			
Total of both 213270 5 1½			

# APPENDIX.

## No. III.

For the Year 1702.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Jan. 10.	2080000	00	00
Ordinary of the Navy	14.	129314	10	3
Land Forces in Flanders	27.	700000	00	00
General Officers		10000	00	00
Contingencies		10000	00	00
Levy-Money, &c.		114740	00	00
Guards and Garrisons	Feb. 3.	352000	00	00
Train of Artillery	5.	35000	00	00
Ordnance		28273	13	9
Salt Petre		7000	00	00
Subsidies to Allies, &c.	10.	213130	10	00
Circulating Excheq. Bills		18500	00	00
		3697958	14	00

For the Year 1703.

		l.	s.	d.
Oct. 31.	2080000	00	00	
	129314	10	3	
Nov. 10.	833825	19	2	
	7.352000	00	00	
	70973	13	9	
	10.51843	4	00	
	24.17500	00	00	
	3535457	7	2	

For the Year 1704.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Nov. 25.	2080000	00	00
Ordinary of the Navy				
Land Forces in Flanders	27.	884072	2	6
Levy-Money, &c.				
Guards and Garrisons		357000	00	00
Ordnance	30.	118362	13	6
Subsidies to Allies, &c.	27.	55272	10	6
Circulating Exchequer-Bills	30.	6000	00	00
Additional Troops	27.	178180	11	00
Troops in Portugal		326481	11	00
Ordnance for Sea-Service				
Wharf at Portsmouth				
Additional Forces, &c.				
Portugal Treaty				
Transports				
		4005369	8	6

For the Year 1705.

		l.	s.	d.
Nov. 7.	2080000	00	00	
	1000000	00	00	
11.	885193	3	6	
16.	98969	10	0	
14.	357000	00	00	
16.	120000	00	00	
11.	446888	1	00	
16.	4000	00	00	
11.	222379	5	10	
9.	40000	00	00	
9.	10000	00	00	
11.	177511	3	6	
14.	68546	19	6	
16.	60000	00	00	
	4670488	3	4	

For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1706.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Nov. 15.	2080000	00	00
Ordinary of the Navy	17.	120000	00	00
Land Forces in Flanders	22.	886223	18	6
General Officers				
Levy-Money, &c.	22.	30966	00	00
Guards and Garrisons	22.	357000	00	00
Train of Artillery				
Ordnance	30.	120000	00	00
Subsidies to Allies, &c.	22.	462796	13	6
Circulating Exchequer-Bills		3500	00	00
Troops in Portugal	22.	222379	5	10
Wharf at Portsmouth	20.	10000	00	00
Additional Forces, &c.	22.	177511	3	6
Transports	30.	120000	00	00
Irish Debentures	30.	47000	00	00
Stores for Ships	20.	18238	17	4
Forces in Catalonia	22.	96929	00	00
Bounty-Money	22.	65000	00	00
Troops of Hanov. and Zell	22.	784	7	6
Gen. Officers Contingencies	22.	7631	16	8
War in Spain, &c.	30.	250000	09	00
Loan to the Emperor				
Shares and Augmentation, &c. of foreign Troops				
Union				

5075761 2 10

For the Year 1707.

		l.	s.	d.
Dec. 9.	2080000	00	00	
	120000	00	00	
	893706	8	6	
Jan. 27.	3014	00	00	
27.	63661	13	6	
	357000	00	00	
	70680	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9.	120000	00	00	
11.	314166	13	6	
9.	3500	00	00	
11.	150000	00	00	
9.	10000	00	00	
Dec. 9.	211762	16	10	
Jan. 9.	144000	00	00	
9.	49000	00	00	
	11.	631646	18	4
	27.	150000	00	00
	27.	47000	00	00
		117016	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 13.	405726	10	00	

5941881 15 6  $\frac{1}{4}$

For the Year 1708.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Nov. 18.	2080000	00	00
Ordinary of the Navy		120000	00	00
Land Forces in Flanders	22.	894272	3	6
Guards and Garrisons	Dec. 20.	511734	8	6
Ordnance	23.	120000	00	00
Subsidies to Allies, &c.	20.	494689	8	6
Circulating Exchequer-Bills	23.	3500	00	00
Wharf at Portsmouth	23.	10000	00	00
Additional Forces, &c.	Nov. 22.	211762	16	10
Transports	Dec. 23.	144000	09	00
Irish Debentures	29.	60334	19	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
War in Spain, &c.	Dec. 20.	586671	12	6
Saxons continued	Nov. 22.	43251	12	6
Bothmar's Regim. do.	Dec. 20.	9269	16	6
Duke of Savoy	23.	600000	00	00
Hessian Troops	23.	22957	2	00
Gibraltar	23.	12284	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Capt. James Roch	23.	2120	18	6
For augmenting Troops				
Extraordinary Charges of War				
Nevis and St. Christophers				

5926849 18 6  $\frac{3}{4}$

For the Year 1709.

		l.	s.	d.
Nov. 27.	2080000	00	00	
	120000	00	00	
	901827	13	6	
Feb. 5.	549235	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	180000	00	00	
12.	553845	14	4	
	3500	00	00	
Nov. 27.	211762	16	10	
Feb. 8.	144000	00	00	
5.	49310	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8.	1081083	00	4	
	43251	12	6	
	9269	16	6	
Dec. 16.	220000	00	00	
Feb. 12.	301748	7	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Apr. 6.	103203	11	4	

6552038 10 10  $\frac{1}{4}$

For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1710.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Nov. 21.	2080000	00	00
Ordinary of the Navy		120000	00	00
Land Forces in Flanders		901992	3	6
Guards and Garrisons		543775	18	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ordnance	Nov. 29.	130000	00	00
Subsidies to Allies, &c.		567845	14	4
Circulating Excheq. Bills	Dec. 10.	2000	00	00
Additional Forces, &c.	Nov. 23.	211762	16	10
Transports	Dec. 10.	144000	00	00
Irish Debentures	10.	49357	17	2
Troops of Hanover and Zell				
War in Spain, &c.	Dec. 2.	1126035	16	2
Saxons continued	Nov. 23.	43251	12	6
Bothmar's Regiment, ditto		9269	16	6
For augmenting Troops		220000	00	00
Extra. Charges of War, Dec. 2.		234974	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevis and St. Christopher's				
Bank of England				
Debts of the Navy, &c. to Michaelmas, 1710.				
Debts of Ordnance to Michaelmas, 1710.				
Debt for Transport-Service to ditto				
Army and Transport Debentures to ditto.				
Deficient Tallies to ditto				
Debts incurred between Mich. and Christm. 1710.				
New Churches				

6384266 6 5  $\frac{1}{4}$

For the Year 1711.

		l.	s.	d.
Dec. 5.	2080000	00	00	
	120000	00	00	
23.	909092	3	6	
Jan. 9.	546108	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
4.	130000	00	00	
8.	478956	16	7	
4.	211762	16	10	
8.	144000	00	00	
8.	49357	17	2	
Mar. 10.	9375	00	00	
Feb. 15.	1500000	00	00	
Jan. 4.	43251	12	6	
	9269	16	6	
	220000	00	00	
Mar. 20.	292369	2	4	
	103003	11	4	
Feb. 21.	157500	00	00	
Mar. 10.	5130539	5	4	
	154324	15	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	424791	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	1018656	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	12025	1	00	
	378859	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
May 8.	350000	00	00	

14473244 5 4  $\frac{3}{4}$

For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1712.

For the Year 1713.

	l.	s.	d.
Seamen Dec. 13.	2080000	00	00
Ordinary of the Navy	180000	00	00
Land Forces in Flanders Feb. 23.	386223	18	6
Guards and Garrisons Mar. 19.	514141	14	5
Ordnance 13.	111983	10	4
Salt Petre			
Subsidies to Allies, &c. Apr. 1.	328956	16	7
Additional Forces, &c. Feb. 23.	177511	3	6
Transports April 1.	80000	00	00
Bounty-Money 15.	13500	00	00
War in Spain, &c. Mar. 4. 13.	671838	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gibraltar			
Recoining the Money of Scotland } Dec. 14.	2700	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the Deficiency of the Money produced by the Coinage of Plate } 1915	11	6	
To make good the like Sum to be paid to the S. S. Comp. } Jan. 19.	535332	1	00
Further Number of additional Forces } Feb. 28.	260993	16	7
Fortifications in North Brit. Mar. 13.	4428	6	9
Church at Rotterdam 19.	2500	00	00
Deficiencies of Grants April 1.	589839	17	4
Forces in Great Britain, Flanders, and New York } Apr. 15.	118473	15	10
Commissioners of Accounts	8630	00	00
Chelsea-Hospital	6000	00	00
Half Pay to Officers upon the Establishment of Spain and Portugal, and Pay of General Officers } 42417	1	8	
Minorca			
Dunkirk			
Saxgotha Troops			
Officers of the Train in Flanders and Spain			
Engineers at Jamaica, New York, &c.			
Office of Ordnance at Port-Mahone, Gibraltar, and Annapolis Royal }			
Half Pay of Land and Marine Officers			
Civil List			
Deficiency of the Fund of Classis Lottery			
Forces, &c. in North-Britain, Plantations, &c.			

6671386 1 9  $\frac{3}{4}$

T

	l.	s.	d.
Ap. 28.	1000000	00	00
May 9.	200000	00	00
May 9.	320169	16	4
15.	28273	13	9
	9000	00	00
July 1.	2269	9	00
June 3.	18731	4	00
July 1.	2698	14	5
Apr. 18.	540321	12	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1.	2000	00	00
July 1.	2749	13	00
May 27.	10500	00	00
June 25.	61464	5	7
May 27.	17000	00	00
June 3.	29093	9	4
3.	38967	16	00
	2136	00	00
	9300	12	6
June 15.	8648	17	6
	410	15	00
	10338	12	6
June 25.	103907	12	11
July 1.	500000	00	00
June 27.	63000	00	00
15.	40090	6	7
June 15.			
25.			
July 1.			

3520072 10 5  $\frac{1}{2}$

For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1714.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Mar. 18.	520000	00	00
Ordinary of the Navy	Apr. 3.	245700	00	3
Land Forces in Flanders	May 25.	107831	9	2
Guards and Garrisons	Apr. 10.	386427	17	0
Ordinance	Apr. 24.	55281	16	00
Gibraltar	10.	34856	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevis and St. Christoph.	June 5.	18540	12	9
To make good the like				
Sum to be paid to the	Ap. 7.	498085	10	00
South Sea Company				
Chelsea Hospital	June	42785	14	4
Minorca	Apr. 10.	54645	1	3
Half Pay of Land and				
Marine Officers	May 25.	129156	15	4
Deficiency of the Fund				
of Classis Lottery,		67358	15	7
1711				
Forces and Garrisons				
in the Plantations	Ap. 10.	20170	1	6
Deficiency of the Fund				
of Classis Lottery,	Ap. 10.	67546	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1712				
Deficiency of the Fund				
by the Act of the	Ap. 10.	42576	6	4
9th of William III.				
Handasyde's Regi-				
ment in Jamaica	May 25.	19308	10	00
Principal and Interest				
upon the Act to				
make good the De-	Apr. 24.	88741	13	10
ficiency of the 3d of				
the Queen				
Arrears to Officers,				
and Debts due to	May 25.	31657877	11	6
Seamen, Land Forces				
&c.	June 5.			
Half Pay to the Offi-				
cers and Chaplain,				
that served in the	June 5.	2188	9	2
Train of Artillery				
Chaplains of the Fleet				
	5.	3000	0	0

3062079 3 11  $\frac{1}{2}$

For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1715.

For the Year 1716.

		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Searmen	April 2.	520000	0	0	Jan. 19.	520000	0	0
	Aug. 11.	156000	0	0				
Ordinary of the Navy	May 10.	197896	17	5		233849	19	6
Repairs of the Navy		237277	0	8	Mar. 24.	230623	0	0
Guards and Garrisons	Apr. 9.	425900	14	6	Jan. 39.	993015	4	5
South Sea Company	Apr. 2.	538678	1	0		295202	11	2
Minors, } &c.	9.	57739	14	7		57917	19	6
Gibraltar, }		37192	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		37294	12	9
Half Pay Officers and Widows	May 10.	35574	3	6	Mar. 24.	87160	11	0
	31.	2832	8	6		100146	15	0
Ordnance	May 10.	90797	11	3	Jan. 19.	122496	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Subsidies, &c. to Land Forces	June 18.	250800	0	0				
	Apr. 9.	35912	19	2				
	May 31.	33525	1	8				
		8183	9	4				
Pay for the Forces, &c.	July 25.	265754	7	6				
		5458	10	0				
		8461	13	8				
Officers	June 18.	123698	10	0				
		2591	0	0				
Bounty-Money	May 31.	468	0	0	Mar. 3.	3702	8	7
		53322	0	0		18853	3	6
Deficiency of Funds		52938	9	8		42665	13	6
		20000	0	0				
Chelsea Hospital					Jan. 19.	34837	17	10
Forces in the Plantations						50886	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deficiency of Grants					28.	126033	4	9
Dutch Forces					Feb. 14.	14353	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extraordinary Expenses						66012	5	5
Ditto					Mar. 24.	3311	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Demolition of Dunkirk								
		3160993	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		3038363	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

For the Year 1718.

For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1719.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Nov. 20.	702000	0	0
Ordinary of the Navy		187638	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs of the Navy	22.	88494	0	0
Guards and Garrisons		526964	11	8
Minorca	}	22.	147672	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gibraltar				
Half Pay Officers and	}	Ja. 20.	25000	0 0
Widows				
Ordnance	Jan. 20.	1527	12	11
	Nov. 22.	102092	13	0
Deficiency of Funds				
Chelsea Hospital	Jan. 20.	25000	0	0
Deficiency of Grants	Nov. 22.	502719	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Extraordinary Expenses				
Circulating Excheq. Bills, Dec.		500000	0	0
Extraordinary Charges of Transport Service				
Exchequer Bills				

2919109 11 10  $\frac{3}{4}$

For the Year 1720.

		l.	s.	d.
Dec. 3.	702000	0	0	0
	217918	10	8	
	79723	0	0	
	563508	15	0	
	148035	9	6	
	99000	0	0	
	81720	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dec. 15.	120000	0	0	
	8590	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	88849	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	16331	10	0	
Dec. 15.	99768	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jan. 16.	377561	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dec. 15.	20530	18	10	
	1000000	0	0	

3623537 14 9  $\frac{1}{5}$

For the Year 1721.

		1720.	l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Dec. 19.	520000	0	0	0
Ordinary of the Navy		219149	14	0	0
Repairs of the Navy		50200	0	0	0
Guards and Garrisons	14294	567070	3	4	
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.	}	150743	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Reduced Officers					
Chelsea Hospital	22.	15278	8	9	
Extraordinary Expenses		4581	19	3	
Deficiency on Malt, &c.		153805	14	2	
Ditto, General Fund		82793	19	10	
Ordnance		67878	3	9	
Ditto		25290	10	2	
Ditto, Navy					
Engagements with Sweden	June 22.	72000	0	0	0
Owners of the Ships Bristol, &c.		23935	0	0	0
Civil List	July 14.	500000	0	0	0
Debt of the Navy					
Transport-Service					
Principal and Interest on the Nevis and St. Christopher's Debentures					

2547127 6 7  $\frac{1}{2}$

For the Year 1722.

		1721.	l.	s.	d.
Nov. 1.	364000	0	0	0	
3.	218799	4	7		
	568932	13	4		
	150743	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	89000	0	0		
	15000	0	0		
	20795	6	2		
	125000	0	0		
	111532	13	9 $\frac{1}{5}$		
	73709	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	5407	0	5	0	
	14000	13	0		
Nov. 1.	1000000	0	0		
3.	25094	19	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Jan. 23.	141093	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		

2923108 18 0  $\frac{31}{5}$

For

# APPENDIX

For the Year 1723.

	l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Oct. 25.	520000	0 0
Ditto 10000			
Ordinary of the Navy	31.	216388	14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guards and Garrisons, 18264 Men	Oct. 27.	693932	23 4
Minorca, Gibraltar, &c.	31.	150743	13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reduced Officers	Nov. 22.	82000	0 0
Ordinance	Oct. 31.	74048	16 3
Ditto		5951	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deficiency of Funds	Nov. 22.	84252	4 6
Ditto of the General Fund			
Chelsea Hospital	3.	12000	0 0
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.			
Deficiency of Grants	Nov. 3.	65422	15 9 $\frac{1}{10}$
Extraordinary Expences	3.	43314	4 0
Added to S. S. Capital	Dec. 18.	2000000	0 0
		3908054	16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

For the Year 1724.

	l.	s.	d.
Jan. 21.	520000	0 0	
Nov. 20.	520000	0 0	
Feb. 1.	214622	0 0	
Jan. 23.	655668	8 7	
Feb. 1.	79000	0 0	
Jan. 28.	73729	16 3	
	6270	10 9	
Jan. 28.	62634	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
23.	12000	0 0	
	151161	0 4	
28.	57331	11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Feb. 6.	25469	13 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	1857886	6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	

For the Year 1725.

	l.	s.	d.
Nov. 21.	520000	0 0	
Dec. 3.	214295	14 9	
Nov. 24.	654488	17 8	
Jan. 29.	152637	16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dec. 3.	77000	0 0	
Dec. 3.	73729	16 3	
	6350	13 7	
Dec. 3.	57953	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nov. 24.	12000	0 0	
Mar. 25.	37931	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nov. 24.	16841	8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	1823229	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	

For the Year 1726.

	l.	s.	d.
Jan. 27.	520000	0 0	
Feb. 23.	2121181	5 8	
Jan. 29.	655178	0 2	
May 10.	7000	0 0	
Jan. 29.	152637	16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	73000	0 0	
Feb. 7.	74564	16 3	
	4847	18 0	
Feb. 26.	44621	2 4	
Apr. 16.	60235	8 8	
Jan. 29.	74930	15 5	
Feb. 23.	158389	2 8	
Jan. 29.	5287	15 8	
Feb. 10.	990000	0 0	
May	6080	0 0	
	2978954	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	

For

## APPENDIX.

For the Year 1727.

For the Year 1728.

		l.	s.	d.			l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Jan. 24.	1040000	0	0	Feb. 8.	780000	0	0	
Ordinary of the Navy	Feb. 2.	199071	7	8		205561	14	9	
Guards and Garrisons	Jan. 26.	885494	9	4	10.	786974	9	9	
Minorca,	{	157637	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Gibraltar, &c.									
Half Pay Officers and Widows	Feb. 14.	4847	2	6	13.	58000	0	0	
Ordnance	2.	100000	0	0					
Deficiency of Funds	Mar. 31.	54196	7	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Apr. 29.	33611	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Deficiency of Grants	Feb. 14.	160306	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Extraordinary Expences	Jan. 26.	13750	19	3	Feb. 13.	50428	16	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Subsidies to Allies	Feb. 14.	220000	0	0					
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.						158009	10	11	
Chelsea Hospital						10847	0	0	
To discharge, satisfy, and redeem several Sums, &c.	{				22.	90000	0	0	
						103140	0	0	
						434605	0	0	
						338800	0	0	
					26.	65395	0	0	
Greenwich Hospital					Mar. 28.	6000	0	0	
Ditto					May 3.	10000	0	0	
Seamens Wages					Apr. 29.	500000	0	0	
Hessians					Feb. 15.	230923	11	8	
		2835304	10	7		3862296	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

For the Year 1729.

For the Year 1730.

		l.	s.	d.			l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Jan. 31.	780000	0	0	Jan. 26.	520000	0	0	
Ordinary of the Navy, &c.		206025	10	5		213168	16	5	
Guards and Garrisons	Feb. 3.	784983	12	1½	29.	651484	17	1½	
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.		160357	1	5½		160235	8	1½	
Chelsea Hospital		12800	0	0	Feb. 23.	23452	16	3	
Extraordinary Expences, &c.		20739	4	7½		28780	12	5½	
Reduced Officers and Widows of Officers		57000	0	0		64000	0	0	
Hessians	Feb. 10.	241259	1	3	Apr. 9.	1500	0	0	
Greenwich Hospital	Apr. 29.	10000	0	0	Feb. 5.	241259	1	3	
Deficiency of Funds		63902	15	2½	23.	10000	0	0	
Office of Ordnance	Feb. 3.	90249	3	6		63344	16	5½	
Subsidies to Allies, &c.	10.	75000	0	0		94400	9	3	
Civil List	Apr. 24.	115000	0	0	5.	25000	0	0	
Deficiency of Grants	29.	103189	11	7¼	23.	115446	0	3	
Repairs of the Navy, &c.					Apr. 9.	120618	0	0	
Warden of the Fleet						25000	0	0	
Fort's in Africa						10000	0	0	
		2720506	0	2½		2345190	17	7	

For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1731.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Feb. 1.	520000	0	0
Ordinary of the Navy	9.	212034	4	4
Guards and Garrisons	2.	651484	17	1½
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.	11.	169835	8	1½
Chelsea Hospital	Mar. 15.	32483	2	6
Extraordinary Expences	Feb. 11.	30926	5	11
Reduced Officers and Widows of Officers	Feb. 11.	61158	15	10
	Mar. 15.	2662	0	0
Hessians	Feb. 4.	241259	1	3
To discharge, satisfy, and redeem several Sums, &c.	Mar. 15.	510000	0	0
Greenwich Hospital	Mar. 15.	10000	0	0
Deficiency of Funds	Feb. 11.	39353	4	11
Office of Ordnance	Feb. 9.	86995	10	10
Subsidies to Allies	11.	25000	0	0
Deficiency of Grants	Mar. 15.	134312	14	6
Repairs of the Navy, &c.				
Forts in Africa	Mar. 15.	10000	0	0
Sir Thomas Lombe				

2737505 5 4

For the Year 1732.

		l.	s.	d.
Jan. 24.	416000	0	0	
25.	212885	7	5	
25.	653216	10	1	
Feb. 1.	160214	4	11	
	25348	2	10	
	11258	10	8½	
Apr. 4.	58688	2	0	
	2962	0	0	
Jan. 25.	10000	0	0	
Apr. 4.	41346	1	1¾	
Jan. 25.	86091	17	3	
Apr. 4.	22694	7	6	
Apr. 4.	60000	0	0	
Mar. 20.	10000	0	0	
	14000	0	0	

1784705 3 0½

For the Year 1733.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Jan. 29.	416000	0	0
Ordinary of the Navy	Feb. 1.	211496	19	8
Guards and Garrisons	5.	651484	17	1½
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.		164835	8	1½
Chelsea Hospital	Feb. 12.	25128	15	5
Extraordinary Expences		7256	8	2
Reduced Officers and Widows of Officers	May 17.	55717	5	0
		3170	0	0
Greenwich Hospital	Feb. 12.	10000	0	0
Deficiency of Funds	May 17.	40274	19	9
Office of Ordnance	Feb. 1.	79180	17	4
Deficiency of Grants	May 17.	121395	3	4
Repairs of the Navy, &c.		104003	0	0
Forts in Africa	May 17.	10000	0	0
Westminster Abbey and Dormitory, and St. Margaret's	May 17.	5200	0	0
Georgia	17.	10000	0	0
Princess Royal	10.	80000	0	0
Trustees of William Strode	17.	6784	0	0
Debt of the Navy	Mar. 5.	1200000	0	0

2001927 13 11

For the Year 1734.

		l.	s.	d.
Jan. 19.	1040000	0	0	
Feb. 18.	202670	5	9	
7.	647429	21	3½	
18.	203996	17	3½	
	25057	5	10	
	48126	4	0½	
Feb. 18.	52690	15	10	
	3586	0	0	
	10000	0	0	
Mar. 7.	48516	14	6¼	
Feb. 18.	86813	17	9	
	287343	5	1	
Mar. 7.	10000	0	0	
7.	4000	0	0	
5.	1200000	0	0	

3870230 17 4½

For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1735.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Feb. 10.	1560000	0	0
Ordinary of the Navy	Mar. 18.	198914	9	7
Guards and Garrisons	Feb. 17.	794529	4	7½
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.	} 24.	215710	6	5½
Chelsea Hospital		18850	9	2
Extraordinary Ex- pences, &c.	} Mar. 3.	10273	1	7¼
		10393	5	11
Reduced Officers and Widows of Officers	} 18.	49834	13	4
		3780	0	0
Greenwich Hospital	Mar. 18.	10000	0	0
Deficiency of Funds	18.	37557	13	4
Ditto				
Office of Ordnance	18.	104453	3	9
Subsidies to Allies	3.	56250	0	0
Deficiency of Grants	18.	36405	15	4¼
Repairs of the Navy, &c.				
Forts in Africa	18.	10000	0	0
Westminster Abbey and Dormitory, and St. Margaret's	} 18.	7500	0	0
Georgia	18.	26000	0	0
Humphry Bill				
		3150452	3	1½

For the Year 1736.

		l.	s.	d.
Jan. 27.	730000	0	0	
Feb. 12.	217269	4	10	
Jan. 29.	649270	2	0	
	216228	10	11	
Feb. 12.	24518	10	0	
Jan. 29.	7144	1	11¼	
Feb. 26.	46780	18	0	
	3828	0	0	
Feb. 12.	10000	0	0	
Mar. 29.	22944	14	0	
	24570	2	7	
Feb. 5.	84350	17	5	
26.	56250	0	0	
Mar. 29.	21096	9	8	
	30167	0	0	
	10000	0	0	
Mar. 29.	10000	0	0	
	11485	4	5	
	2225903	15	9½	

For the Year 1737.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Feb. 2.	520000	0	0
Ordinary of the Navy, &c.		219201	6	5
Ditto				
Guards and Garrisons, &c.	21.	647549	11	3½
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.	} 215710	6	5½	
Chelsea Hospital	Mar. 7.	28707	5	10
Extraordinary Expences,	Mar. 2.	56413	14	3¼
Reduced Officers and Widows of Officers	} 17.	44685	2	6
		3945	0	0
To discharge, satisfy, and redeem several Sums, &c.				
Greenwich Hospital	Mar. 7.	10000	0	0
Deficiency of Funds	2.	10043	3	10¼
Office of Ordnance		80328	5	5
Subsidies to Allies	2.	42187	10	0
Deficiency of Grants	2.	62401	3	6¼
Repairs of the Navy	17.	50000	0	0
Forts in Africa	17.	10000	0	0
Westminster Abbey and Dormitory, and St. Margaret's	} Mar. 17.	4000	0	0
Georgia	17.	20000	0	0
		2025172	9	6¾

For the Year 1738.

		l.	s.	d.
Feb. 2.	520000	0	0	
Apr. 10.	520000	0	0	
13.	222885	12	5	
Feb. 2.	647549	11	3½	
13.	225982	0	7½	
	27910	7	6	
14.	14395	4	6	
Apr. 27.	41959	15	10	
	3990	0	0	
Mar. 9.	1000000	0	0	
9.	30000	0	0	
Feb. 14.	86019	4	7	
Mar. 9.	40000	0	0	
Apr. 27.	10000	0	0	
Mar. 9.	4000	0	0	
	8000	0	0	
	3402691	16	9	

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For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1739.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Feb. 10.	624000	0	0
Ordinary of the Navy	22.	222689	2	6
Guards and Garrisons	15.	647549	11	3½
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.		228062	10	7
Chelsea Hospital		27172	15	5
Extraordinary Expences		5041	8	3½
Reduced Officers and Widows of Officers	Mar. 26.	39124	19	2
		3960	0	0
Greenwich Hospital				
Deficiency of Funds		3552	18	0
Ditto — — —		20000	0	0
Office of Ordnance	Feb. 22.	110591	17	9
Ditto — — —				
Subsidies to Allies	May 4.	70583	6	8
Forts in Africa	Mar. 26.	10000	0	0
Westminster Abbey and Dormitory, and St. Margaret's	14.	6000	0	0
Georgia	Mar. 26.	20000	0	0
Joanna Stephen	Apr. 10.	5000	0	0
Augmentation of Land and Sea Forces	May 4.	500000	0	0
To make a Revenue of 1500l. per Ann. for the Mints	May 4.			
Solomon Merret	May 22.	5000	0	0
Marines — — —				
Princess Mary — — —				
Invalids — — —				
General and Staff Officers				
Transports — — —				
		2548328	9	8

For the Year 1740.

		l.	s.	d.
Nov. 26.	1566000	0	0	
Feb. 26.	199704	8	3	
Nov. 30.	860150	10	4½	
Jan. 17.	266203	2	1½	
28.	10340	6	0	
Feb. 7.	34587	0	0	
Jan. 17.	3998	0	0	
Feb. 4.	10000	0	0	
Jan. 7.	20000	0	0	
— — —	5865	18	9	
— — —	94071	11	3	
— — —	46362	13	5	
— — —	58333	6	8	
Feb. 4.	10000	0	0	
4.	4000	0	0	
7.	4000	0	0	
Nov. 30.	118214	1	0	
Jan. 30.	33429	0	0	
Mar. 10.	40000	0	0	
Jan. 28.	2450	0	0	
Feb. 7.	22880	19	2	
		3404588	17	0

For

# APPENDIX.

For the Year 1741.

		l.	s.	d.
Seamen	Nov. 21.	2080000	0	0
Ordinary of the Navy	Jan. 2.	184691	10	10
Guards and Garrisons	Dec. 11.	883189	2	6
Ditto — — —	—	116322	4	2
Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, &c.	Jan. 27.	266512	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Mar. 12.	124564	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Apr. 14.	53995	13	4
	—	11611	12	4
Chelsea Hospital	Jan. 29.	4948	18	4
Extraordinary Expences,	Apr. 14.	36157	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto — — —	—	—	—	—
Reduced Officers and Widows of Officers	Apr. 14.	29300	7	6
	—	4126	0	0
Greenwich Hospital	Jan. 29.	10000	0	0
Deficiency of Funds	Jan. 12.	2625	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	—	5021	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—	20000	0	0
	—	23711	8	6
Office of Ordnance	Jan. 22.	115225	3	7
Ditto — — —	—	76071	1	4
Subsidies to Allies	Apr. 14.	300000	0	0
	—	75952	7	4
	—	30205	14	7
	—	49608	6	1
	—	69841	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—	25875	0	0
Deficiency of Grants	—	44569	8	1
Forts in Africa	Jan. 29.	10000	0	0
Westminster - Abbey and Dormitory, and St. Margaret's	Jan. 22.	4000	0	0
Georgia — — —	29.	10000	0	0
Loss by Popple and Fitz-William	Apr. 14.	6249	16	4
	—	1816	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	—	650	0	0
Sufferers of South Carolina	14.	20000	0	0
For the Support of the House of Austria	—	—	—	—
Westminster-Bridge	—	—	—	—
Hospital in Flanders	—	—	—	—
Marines — — —	Dec. 11.	124052	5	0
Ditto — — —	—	90201	10	0
General and Staff Officers	Apr. 14.	1277	10	0
Transports — — —	Mar. 12.	105275	18	8
		5017651	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

For the Year 1742.

		l.	s.	d.
Jan. 19.	2080000	0	0	
Apr. 3.	188756	17	1	
Feb. 22.	1004947	10	0	
Apr. 3.	266616	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Feb. 22.	53995	13	4	
Mar. 30.	11611	13	4	
Apr. 8.	1277	10	0	
—	111917	19	1	
Mar. 30.	44008	3	7	
—	27968	10	6	
—	4168	0	0	
Apr. 8.	10000	0	0	
Mar. 30.	21000	0	0	
—	27851	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
—	19018	4	11	
9.	58737	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
—	4048	14	7	
—	10000	0	0	
—	127703	6	11	
—	82728	9	1	
13.	47273	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
—	51072	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
—	33309	7	0	
—	161607	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mar. 9.	263731	17	7	
30.	10000	0	0	
Apr. 3.	4000	0	0	
Apr. 3.	500000	0	0	
May 13.	20000	0	0	
—	1365	0	0	
Feb. 22.	206253	15	0	
May 13.	25731	6	8	
Apr. 8.	168645	15	7	
		5655349	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

F I N I S.